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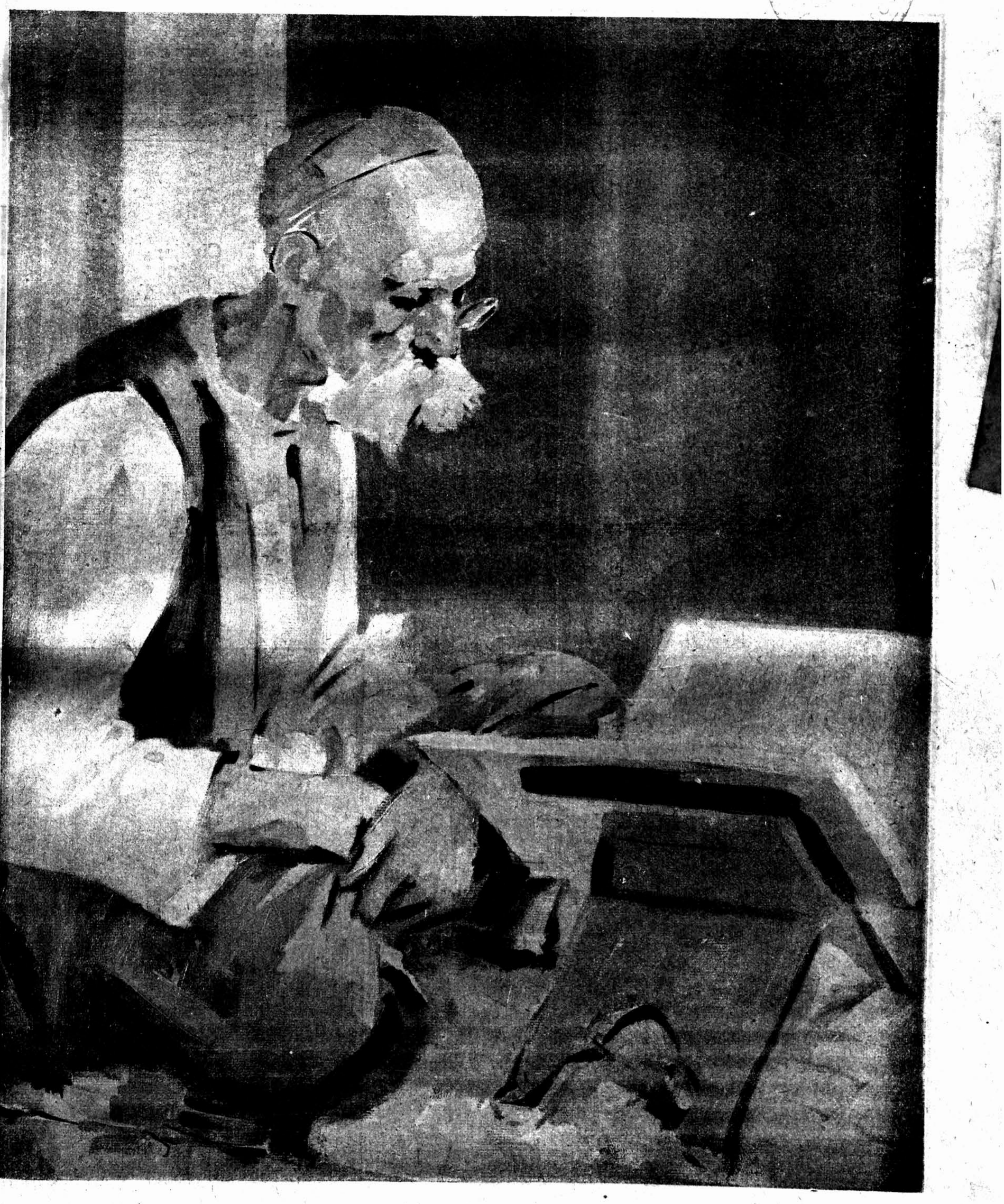
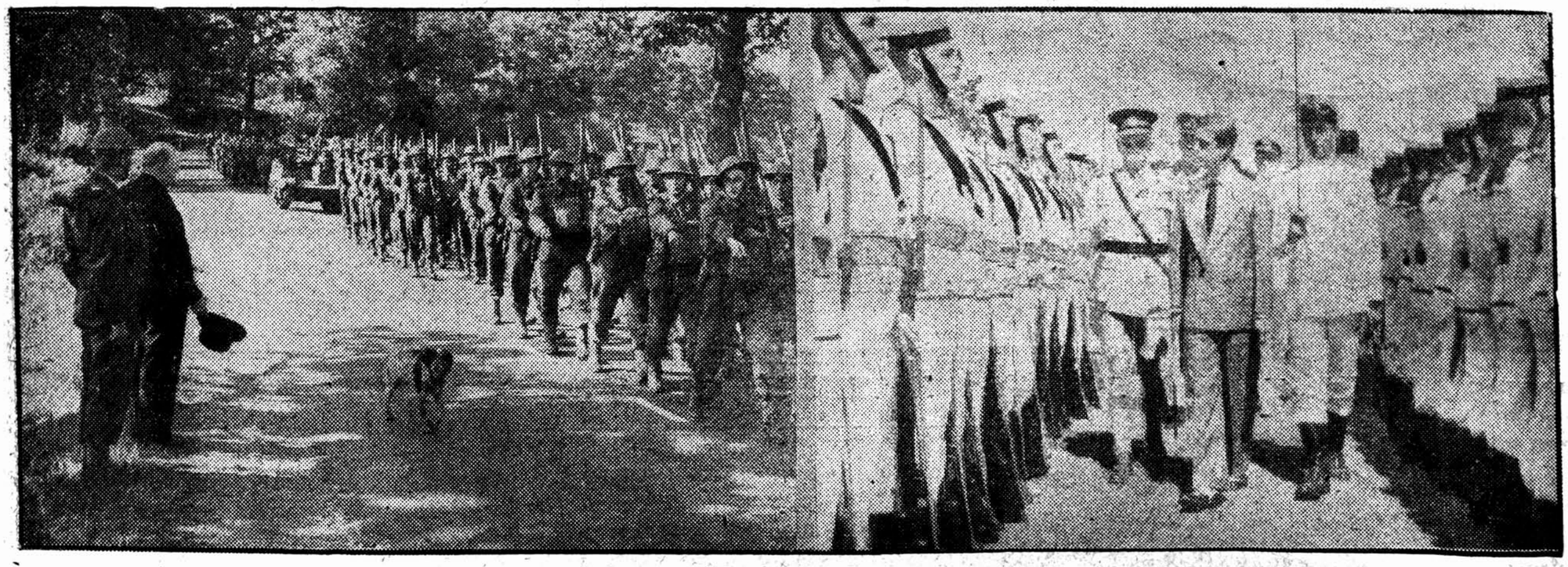
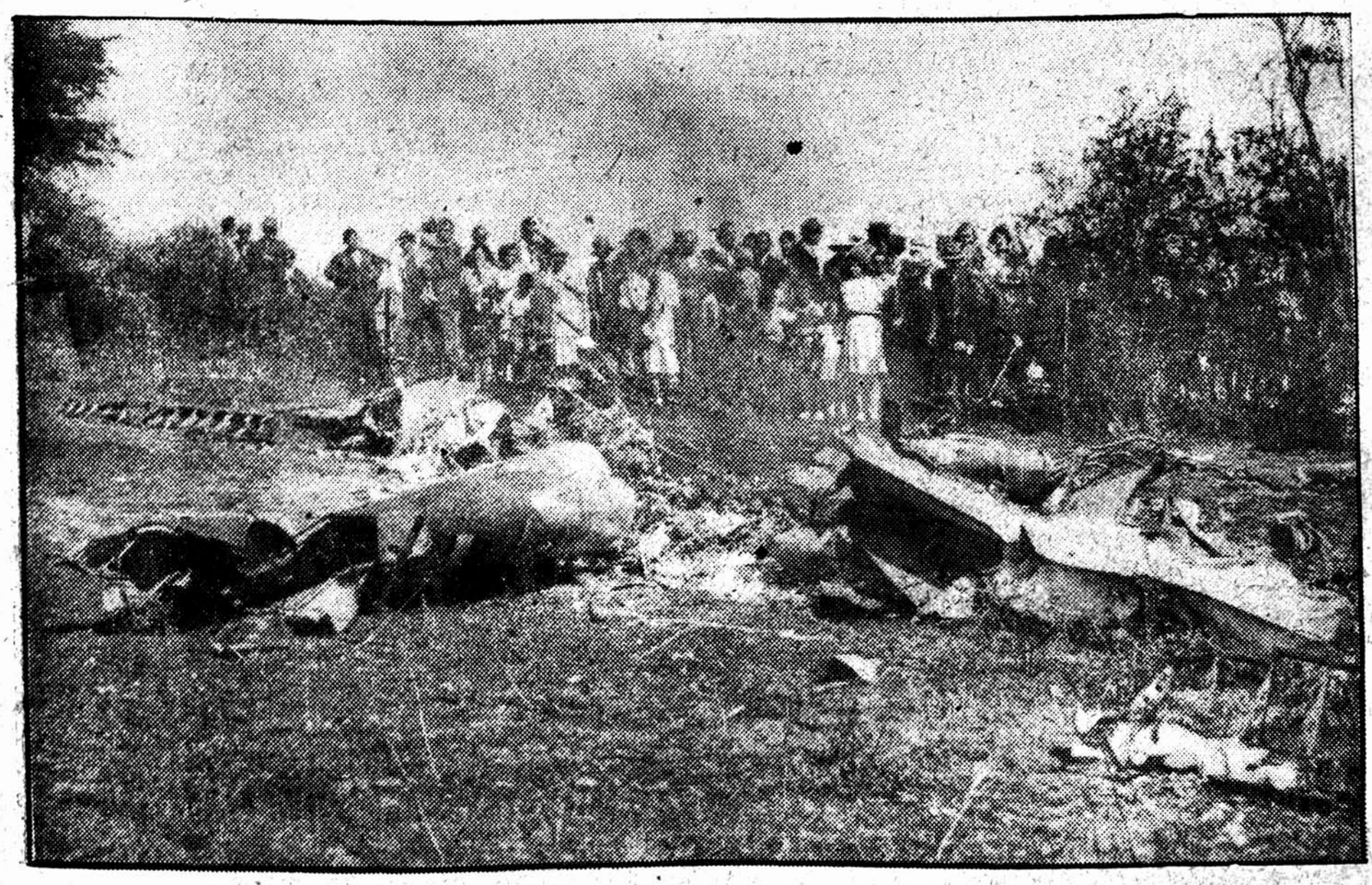


—V. S. Gujjar



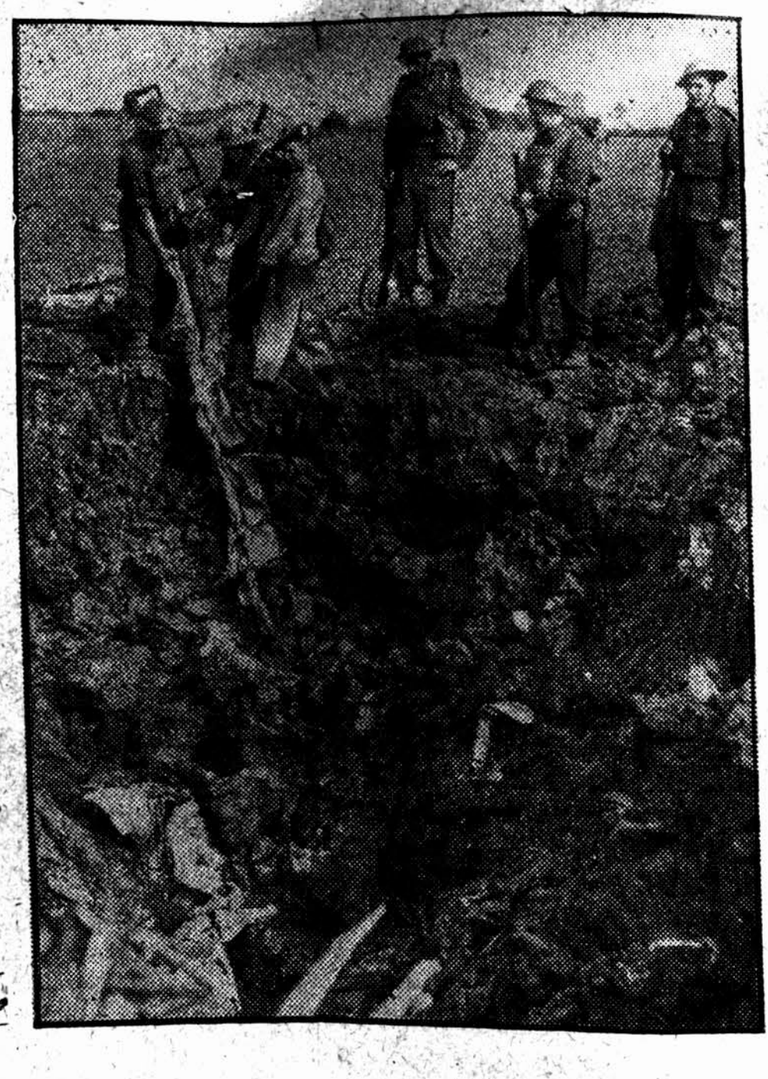
(Left) New Zealand Troops marching past Mr. Winston Churchill. The battalion mascot is well in the picture as he too marches past. *(Right)* The Duke of Windsor (in civilian clothes) inspecting the Guard of Honour at Bermuda, of which he has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief.



Civilians inspecting the smouldering ruins of one of the German bombers shot down on the South Coast of England.

Left.—The King and Queen looking at photographs in the Photographic Section of the Ministry of Information in London.

Right.—Soldiers salvaging the remains of a Heinkel which buried itself in the ground in Essex on Sept. 13.



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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 17, 1940.

CITY OF PAGODAS

A GLIMPSE OF RANGOON

By H. I. S. KANWAR

THE s. s. "Sirdhana" was approaching the mouth of the Irrawaddy. Although the ship was still fifty miles from the Estuary, the influence of that great river on the water of the sea began to be plainly visible.

Its colour changed rapidly as we drew nearer to the shore—from blue to dark green, next to light green, and after that patches of muddy water were seen, and finally the ship's prow was cleaving a vast liquid expanse that was frankly the colour of milky coffee. But now we were well within the mouth of one of the branches of the river itself, and its banks were beginning to narrow rapidly.

On both sides the land was perfectly flat, but there was a notable contrast between the two shores. On one stretched wide rice fields with the scattered huts of their cultivators dotted here and there over their surface; on the other there was a succession of petroleum tanks and timber mills. As we proceeded up stream we could hear the noise of industry from these mills, which told us that work was in full swing within them. From far down the river we sighted the famous pagodas of Rangoon towering high above the neighbouring buildings, the renowned Shwe Dagon like an enormous golden dinner bell rising conspicuous over all the others.

Indians In Rangoon

The port of Rangoon is a wide mud-coloured waterway. The city with all its wharves, quays and docks lies on the left bank. Almost every type and size of ship were to be seen, some alongside the wharves busy loading and unloading cargo, others lying at anchor in mid-stream. Numerous small boats were plying constantly between the last and the shore, carrying passengers to and from their vessels, while large clumsy-tonkangs, laden chiefly with rice, the staple product of Burma, ploughed their ponderous way through the turbid water.

Practically all the water-side coolies were Indians, and one has to penetrate well into the city before one can obtain even a glimpse of a native Burman. The rickshaw pullers are Tamils but they speak Hindustani, which seems to be the 'lingua franca' of Rangoon. The roads are rather dirty and ill-kept, and along them ply noisy screeching electric trains. Transport in these is cheap, a mile for four cents. There are not so many imposing buildings as in Singapore, but the newly-built Town Hall is a fine edifice, and there is a striking statue to Sir Harcourt Butler, the first Governor of Burma.

Shortly after landing I made contact with a friendly Indian gentleman who kindly offered to show me round the town.

After Dark

From the station we betook ourselves to the public park which is very large and contains a large lake, on the shore of which are the headquarters of a rowing club. The vegetation here has not the rich lush growth of the equatorial tropics, but there are many fine forest trees to be seen. The park also contains a good zoological garden, in which the best show was, I thought, the elephants, which would do all sorts of amusing tricks at the bidding of their attendant.

Rangoon by night is a different city from Rangoon by day. The bright illumination of the shops gives an animated and festive air to the streets which are filled with a motley coloured crowd, almost all of whom are bent on pleasure or amusement. The dirty and littered condition of the side-walks and gutters is also less visible by night. A Rangoon side-walk is usually broad and well-laid, but it is also continually fouled with the spittle ejected by beetle-chewers, so that to walk along such a side-walk is like walking over a blood be-spattered pavement. As for the gutters, everyone throws all his waste-paper into them, such a thing as a waste-bin or a litter-receptacle does not seem to exist in the town. By night the side-walks are carpeted with dirty paper, and the gutters ankle-deep with it. Dust carts carry all this mess away in the dead hours, and the littering process begins again at dawn.

Conspicuous in this evening crowd are the Burmese girls with their curious pork-pie coiffure and beautiful gleaming silk clothes, many of them smoking cigars almost as thick as their slender golden wrists.

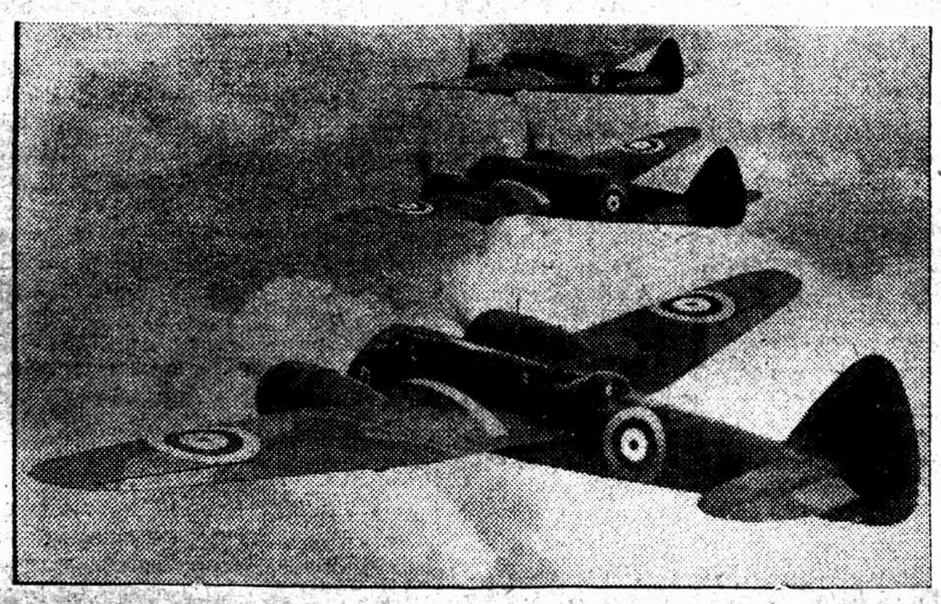
Being a happy-go-lucky race the Burmese are rarely solidly wealthy. If they have property, it is usually mortgaged to Indian money-lenders for as much as it is worth. Yet they are not being squeezed out of existence, as they are preserved economically by their skill as cultivators and politically by their virile patriotism.

The Burmese women are charming, clever and industrious little creatures, and are well looked after by the alien races who have settled in the country. Not a few have actually married Europeans, and those who occupy the usual position of "left-hand" wives make faithful house-keepers and are almost invariably treated with much affection and respect. So we find in Rangoon, Sikhs, Chinese and Tamils all married to Burman wives. The Burmese and Siamese seem to share this characteristic, that among the town classes the women are more competent and industrious than the men.

The New Market of Rangoon is well worth a visit. It is a large building filled with innumerable booths where you can buy almost anything you want except "Health and Youth and Paradise," as the old song says. Every quality as well as variety of goods is to be found. Most of the business seems to be in the hands of the Indians, but there are a good few stalls owned by Burmese, at least they are presided over by smiling young Burmese ladies, presumably the wives or daughters of the proprietors, who are away spending the profits while their womenfolk make them.

Early, very early, the next morning we moved down the river with the moon still high and bright in the heavens, and the stars not yet paling before the first glimmer of dawn. A light sea-mist and a bend in the river soon hid from us the City of Pagodas. Round our ship flew a flock of sea-gulls uttering their plaintive cries and eagerly diving with graceful swoops through the air for the morsels of bread thrown out to them, and in a little time:—

"The dawn came up like
thunder
Out of China 'cross the bay."



British Blenheim Bombers

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

We shall not win this war except on moral and emotional levels. The Nazi drive is not all induced by fear and authority. Germany has known a revolution. But we can offer the world a nobler one, free from terror and cruelty. If Indians are good enough to die with us they are good enough to be trusted. And if India joins us of her own freewill—what will the wretched story of the last twelve months matter?

—EDWARD THOMPSON, in his latest work "Enlist India for Freedom!"

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Problem Of India's Defence

How Far Are India's Fighting Forces Indian?

By DR. M. S. NATA RAJAN, M.A., Ph.D.

(Acknowledgment to the Journal of the Diwan Chand Political Information Bureau).

THE problem of India's defence is as old as the British rule in India and presents the same features as those existing in the other subjugated countries of the world. Before the present War, the statesmen and publicmen of the country were concerned mainly with the preponderance of alien influence in India's defence forces, the utter failure to indianise the Army, the unjust creation of the martial and non-martial classes and the huge military expenditure of the Government of India in comparison to their normal revenues.

After the commencement of the present War, in addition to the factors already enumerated, two further aspects of the problem are occupying the attention of the Indian public. Whether the Indian armed forces, be it Army Navy or Air Force, are sufficient or modern enough for India's defences is one, and the other is whether India is in a position to find for herself and to help the Near-East, Middle-East and if necessary the Far-East countries of the British Commonwealth with men and munitions required.

Is The Army In India Indian?

It is the opinion of a very large section of the Indian public that the word Indian—whether it is applied to the Army, Navy or Air Force is largely a misnomer. It is stated that when the Army, Navy and Air Force are very largely and in many cases wholly officered by Europeans, there is nothing much Indian about them. The normal peacetime strength of the British Indian Army, apart from the British troops, is about a lac and a half.

It is stated on page 15, of the "Summary of Important Matters Concerning the Defence Services in India, 1938-39" that the number of Indian Commissioned Officers then serving was 242 and all the rest of the officers were Europeans. When we take into consideration that the Indianisation of the army is said to have proceeded from 1917 onwards, the present snail-like pogress could easily be apparent. Nor has the slight increase in the Indian personnel and the "vision" displayed by the Government after the commencement of the present War has in any way made much difference to the problem of Indianisation.

Is The Navy And Air Force Indian?

Turning to the Royal Indian Navy we find from the Government publication referred to above that barely ten percent of the officers were Indian, on the 1st April, 1939, after excluding the Midshipmen and Cadets under instruction. Even if we include the Midshipmen and Cadets, the percentage of Indian officers in that year does not rise above 17 percent of the total number of officers in the Navy. Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, the Defence Secretary stated in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th March, 1940, that as regards the Navy great changes have taken place since the beginning of the war. He further stated that "all the men and the bulk of officers are Indians."

Until we know whom exactly Mr. Ogilvie means by Indian and the number of Anglo-Indians that have been recruited to the Navy, we cannot take Mr. Ogilvie's statement at its face value. Dr. Kunzru stated that whilst we have been informed frequently about the large expansion which the Navy had undergone, we have been told nothing about the increased employment of Indian officers in it. Till the outbreak of war only one vacancy, out of three, was available for an Indian. Apparently the same policy was being continued. Sir Phillip Chetwode admitted five or six years ago that Admiral Welwin has more than once recommended that Indians should be appointed in a large proportion on the ground that the Indians had already shown themselves fit for it. The present Commander-in-Chief has also admitted that, but the Government of India had so far refused to act on the advice of their own naval expert and continued to follow the old unfair and unjust policy.

As regards the Air Forces of India, from the same Government publication referred to, we find that on the 1st April, 1939, the percentage of Indian airmen and officers to the British personnel of airmen and officers amounted to only 34 percent. and 6 percent. respectively. On account of the war, a few Indian officers have joined up and some are under training. But the main burden of the criticism that the Indian Air Force is not really Indian, however, appears to be unchallengeable.

Not Anxious For Indianisation

It was in 1936 that Mr. Tottenhem for once let slip the truth in the Legislative Assembly when he said that none but a congenital idiot would ever envisage the Indian army being completely Indianised in the near future!! One would have thought that with the advent of the present grim struggle against all the evil forces of Dictatorship, Great Britain would have shown a wider vision and better statesmanship in matters Indian and particularly in regard to Indian defence. While undoubtedly a few Commissions have been given to Indians, it appears there is no general departure from the stand taken by Mr. Tottenhem in 1936. A Press-communique dated the 17th June, 1940, from the Defence Department, Government of India Simla, announces the following:—

"The principle of having certain purely Indianised unit, will now be abandoned and Indian Commissioned officers serving in these units will be available for posting to any other unit throughout army where the services can best be used. This also applies to all Indian Emergency Commissioned Officers."

India is no doubt thankful for small mercies. But then it cannot be forgotten that the mercies are very very small indeed, and do not affect the position in any appreciable manner. The racial discrimination that is practised in the India Defence Forces sometimes leads to queer and contradictory actions. For instance, after the commencement of the War, Indians are permitted to join the Royal Air Force in England, whereas vacancies in the Royal Air Force in India are preserved only for Europeans. In the Indian Air Force on the other hand, Europeans are welcomed and form the overwhelming majority amongst the officers and men. When we note the difference between the Canadian and the Australian Air Forces on the one hand and the Indian Air Force on the other, the racial discrimination is striking. The Royal Air Force functioning in India is recruited in England and probably there is not a single Indian Officer in that force. Whereas the corresponding forces in the South Africa or Australia or Canada are recruited from the nationals of the respective dominion alone.

To add insult to injury, not only Europeans from England and those in India are employed in Indian Defence Forces, it appears that British subjects from Ceylon, Burma, Hongkong, possibly even from the French Indo-China are being recruited to officer the Indian Army and to fill posts as technicians and engineers in India. It may be that there are not sufficient qualified engineers and technicians in India to fit in with the requirements.

There can be, however, no excuse whatsoever in the case of officers for the Indian Army. It is stated that Europeans from Ceylon plantations and other places have been recently recruited for training as officers. Can it be said that the Government do not have well qualified and properly educated persons in this country for training as officers? There is no reasonable justification whatsoever for the Government to have gone in for ill-educated raw planters, in preference to the youths of the country for training as officers in the India's expanded army which is going to cost several crores and every pie of which is to be found by poverty-stricken Indians.

Commander-in-Chief's Assurance

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his broadcast speech said that, "Indians will be given their full share and will be taken in increased numbers."

It was also announced in one of the recent communiques that the "new formations will be officered to the fullest extent possible by Indians." The All India National Liberal Federation in their memorandum on Indian Defence submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy on August 9th, 1940 said in this connection as follows:

"If the assurance given in the communique is to be honestly carried out, non-Indian officers could be appointed only when competent Indian officers are not available. So far, however, it appears that the field for employment of Indians has not been widened in any appreciable measure and that it has been the policy of the Government to give preference to Europeans and Anglo-Indians over them. We were informed some time ago that the number of Europeans trained and under training at Belgaum was about 370. No information has been given with regard to the number of Indian officers specially recruited in connection with the war, but the Council understands that only 80 specially recruited Indians are receiving training at Dehra Dun. In addition to them, 40 officers belonging to the Army in India Reserve of officers are being put through a short course of training there, but it is believed that almost all of them are Anglo-Indians. These facts speak for themselves. Even allowing for the absorption of some of the European officers in the British Units, they show that even in these critical times Government are not prepared to trust Indians and to create a national Army. The desire for racial domination apparently still dictates the policy of Government."

Martial And Non-Martial Classes

The creation of martial and non-martial classes is one of the monstrosities brought forth by the British Government in India and for which they are answerable to the civilised world. They have divided 400 million Indians in two groups—those who are capable of fighting and those who are incapable of fighting. In pursuance of this policy they even deliberately went about changing the names of regiments. It is definitely known for instance that the Muthu-Nayak-i-Phaltan, which was raised in Trichinopoly in 1759, ultimately became the 1st Battalion of the 1st Punjab Regiment. Even in normal time the Punjabees, both Musalmans and Sikhs (Musalmans about 30 percent. and Sikhs about 10 percent.) furnish about 40 percent of the Indian Army. The Pathans and Baluchis furnish another 10 percent. The rest is largely made up of Rajputs, Garhwalis, Jats, Dogras and Maharattas. The majority of the country is nowhere in the picture. While one does not grudge the Punjab or the other provinces from which the army has been largely recruited, the principle is such a vicious one that it has tended to sap the mind and vitality of the people and ensure the dominance of the British in India for all time to come. The modern war, as is well known, is not conducted by brawn alone. Nor is brawn the monopoly of only some provinces or of some castes or races. The most martial races of yesterday are a cowed and tamed lot today. The most tame people of yesterday are the forward and brave people of the world to-day. The martial spirit and tradition are not something inherited from time immemorial. On the other hand, they largely depend on the time-spirit and the form of Government in which the people live. The absence of so called martial traditions has not affected the efficiency of the Indian personnel (to whatever extent it may be) either in the Air Force or the Navy of India. It is, therefore, ridiculous to insist on it in the Indian army alone.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

It is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much.

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TIPTOE DANCING

Why Do Not Western Choreographers Derive Fresh Inspiration From India?

By LOUISE LIGHTFOOT

"SO you walk on your tiptoes"! — This remark was made so often to me when I was introduced in this country as a dancer. I had never considered the Western style of toe-dancing as anything strange, but I now realized it must indeed seem peculiar to people of the East.

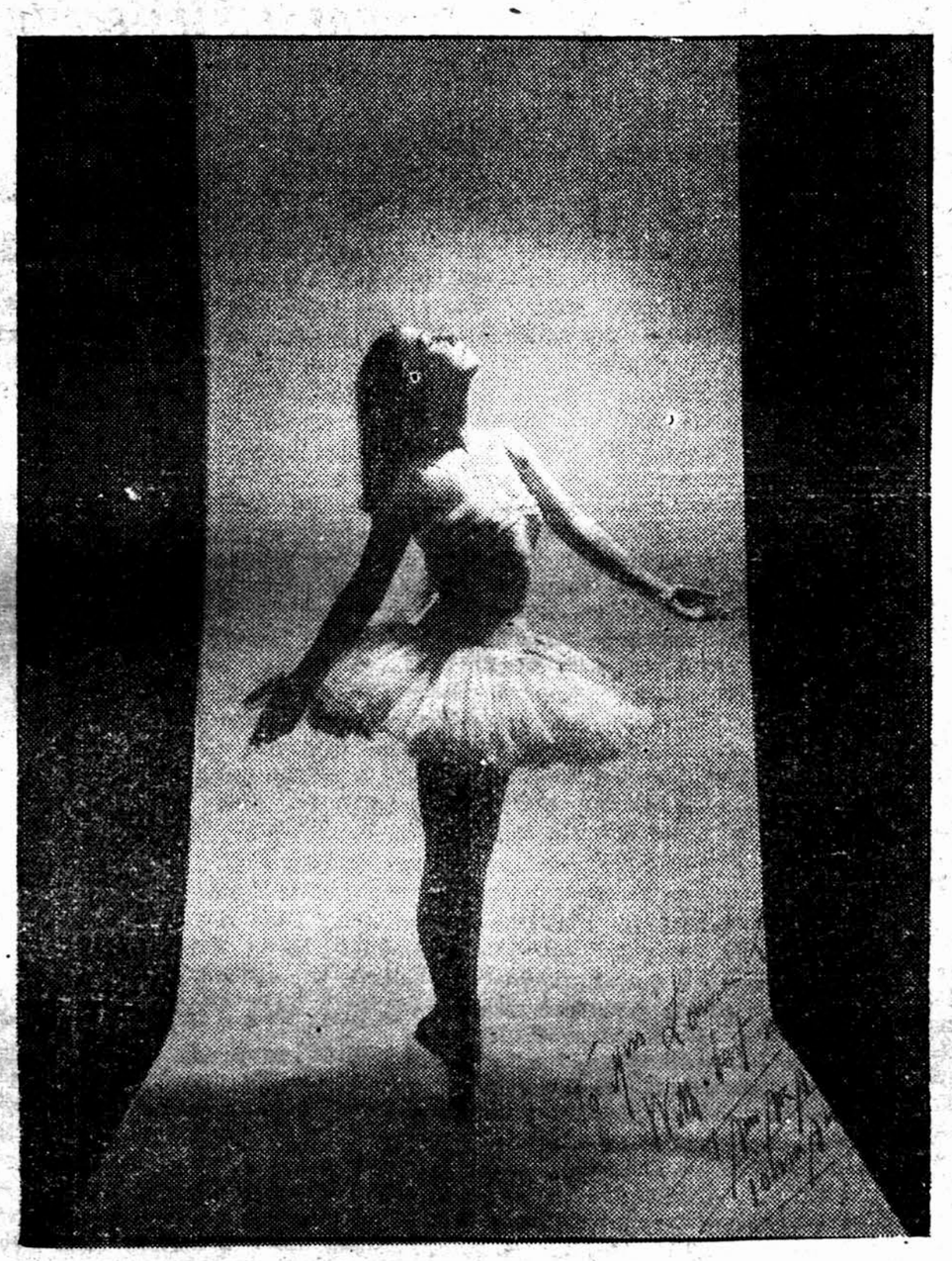
Especially did this become apparent when one morning, just for fun, I stood in my special "toe" shoes to greet my Indian dance-teacher in Malabar. He regarded me in amazement and amusement. "But you are quite tall! Why do you wish to suffer pain trying to make yourself taller?" I then replied. "You are quite small. Why do you Kathakali dancers keep bending your knees to become smaller?"

Like Garuda!

I made some quick pirouettes across the room on one toe. He admired them and immediately tried to imitate me, but found it not so easy to turn on his bare foot. "That is one reason why we wear toe-shoes," I said "We wish to get a minimum contact with the floor and thereby gain swiftness." I then travelled on my tiptoes across the room. But he shook his head. "You could run more swiftly without shoes", he said. "I am not running," I replied. waving my arms, "I am floating." "Yes," he laughed, "now you are like Garuda." I replied that I had never met Garuda, but that I hoped she was a nice dancer!

Often I danced for my teacher but he complained my footwork was too light, and that he could not hear my "tala." Though "Lightfoot" is a common English surname, he steadily refused to believe that I had not simply adopted this name to suit my style of dancing. I explained that lightness was the chief technical aim of Western dancers and the very name "ballet" was derived from a French word meaning "lightness."

Of our great Western dancer, Pavlova, it was fancifully said, "She could walk over a field of corn without bending an ear." Even our modern "tap" dancer never relinquishes the idea of lightness at the expense of rhythmic foot-sounds. He merely wears a metal "tap" on his shoe and continues to dance as lightly as possible alighting noiselessly after each spring into the air. But of course some Western dances, such as those of Spain, which have been influenced by Gipsy-Oriental dancing, contain much rhythmic stamping, and even ankle-bells are sometimes worn to accent it. Indians quickly understand and appreciate these semi-Oriental dances.



Thamara Toumanova has now returned to "Ballet" after fulfilling some big engagement on Broadway.

Poise And Grace

Often my teacher attempted to stand in a pair of my old toe-shoes. And here, then, is one explanation of why toe-dancing lures on so many ambitious dancers. It is so unique and so very difficult! A highly-trained toe-dancer (called a "ballerina") represents a very great achievement in the realms of technique, for she must have perfect grace, poise, flow of body-movements and control under the most difficult physical strain.

For this very reason so many amateur dancers, who feel they can never attain such perfection, frequently content themselves condemning toe-dancing as mere acrobatics." Yet, when a season of ballet comes to a city, you will surely find these same critics, night after night, present in the theatre, charmed by the exquisiteness of the ballerinas and the perfection of the system of toe-technique they have mastered.

Many a visitor to a season of ballet is carried away by the beauty, glamour and romance of this lovely spectacle, but rarely will he ever dream what is actually behind it all—the tremendous amount of work and sacrifice! He will simply sit in the magnificent theatre where tier upon tier of well-dressed people smile and chat in the audience, and diamonds flash as Royalty bows in the "boxes". "House" lights will slowly dim, and wondrous symphonic music, softly rising, will soon lead him into the enchanted realms.

The rich curtain will rise, and lo! bathed in a flood of blue light an airy-fairy dream will float across and about, and the stage will become a dream-world. Afterwards he will realize that this "dream" is the result of beauty of physique and face, great technical perfection and lovely emotional interpretation. He has, of course, been watching the company's leading ballerina and so great is the perfection required for this position that few toe-dancers in a generation attain to it.

It will be interesting for this same visitor to go "behind scenes" where stage-hands are carrying and setting up scenery with maniacal speed, where managers are darting about with faces filled with anxiety and musicians are smoking and arguing about their salaries before retiring again to their oppressive "pit."

Good fortune may perhaps admit the visitor to the ballerina's room where a tired girl, with painted, perspiring face, has dropped panting into an armchair, her maid untying her shoes

(Continued On Page 30)

The toe-dancer receives balance support from her male partner.

Alexandre Danikova, an exquisite tip-toe dancer of to-day.

India Must Be Given Freedom

"WE ARE FIGHTING AGAINST GERMAN-ITALIAN ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE IMPERIALISM OF THE KIND WE PRACTISE IN INDIA UPON EUROPE", SAYS HAROLD LASKI

IT is useless to deny that, the treatment of alien refugees apart, the black spot in the Government's record remains India, writes Mr. Harold Laski, in "The Tribune". (London). There is a change in the substance of the policy offered. The Viceroy is to remain master during the war; the posts offered to Indians on his Council carry with them no assurance that it is an Indian policy they will execute. For the after-war period, the English Government has offered some kind of indefinite convention, composed how we know not, the conclusions of which are to be accepted if the British Government is satisfied with their reception by the minorities. We protest that we seek India's freedom at the earliest possible moment. We have not really taken one serious step to secure it.

Yet the advantages of a free India in full partnership with Great Britain are overwhelming. Its leaders are at least as anti-Nazi as the Prime Minister himself. They have the power, alike in men and material, to make possible an Indian contribution to victory in Africa and the Middle East far beyond anything the Viceroy could venture to exact. Dissatisfied, they will sooner or later invite repression by non-co-operation, and when we take up again the task of repression, we shall do ourselves a disservice before the public opinion of the world as great as losing an important battle. And, in the end, we shall have to give way. For no one is going to set limits to the march of a people.

I wish I could understand what it is that bedevils Mr. Churchill's mind whenever he touches India. He cannot admire the Prince, he must know that Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League are utterly unrepresentative, and that, in any case, Congress will give the Moslems all the safeguards a minority is entitled to require; and he must know that the same applies to the depressed classes and other minorities. He must be aware that, whatever the limitations of Congress, it stands for more in British India than all other organisations put together.

Duty Of Labour Party

The record of our handling of India since last September is unimaginative. Does Mr. Churchill believe that Indians are unfit for self-government?

Do the labour Ministers, who belong to a party committed to acceptance of India's right to self-government, share that view? When non-co-operation comes, are Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood really prepared to accept responsibility for the thousands of arrests and internments that will follow? Do they regard with equanimity the idea of concentration-camps in India under the auspices of the British Government?

Do they not hear already what will be said of them to the whole world on the German wireless?

We must make another effort; this breakdown is a blunder that cannot be permitted. The offer Mr. Amery made cannot be the last word of a Government fighting for freedom, for it is the denial of freedom; and it was Mr. Amery who told Mr. Churchill in 1935 that it is our experiments in freedom that are successful. To have India as a willing partner in the great enterprise upon which we are engaged would be one of the supreme victories of the war. And given imagination and magnanimity, it is a victory we can achieve. Mr. Churchill is a man accustomed to take great risks; here is a realm where he must display that courage and initiative which have given him his hold upon the nation.

What We Ought To Do

What we ought to do is simple, enough. We should form an All-India Cabinet responsible to the Legislative Assembly; and it should take over the portfolios of actual executive administration in precisely the same way as a Cabinet would do in this country. It should be asked to do two things: (1) it should speed up and intensify India's contribution to the war effort; and (2) it should summon a constitutional convention to prepare a draft constitution for negotiation with this country. The basis of the constitutional convention should be delegation from the provincial legislatures: and, if necessary, new elections should be held for that purpose. If the Moslems and depressed classes are unable to agree with the Hindus, their differences could be submited for arbitration to an independent third party such as the President of the United States, each side binding itself beforehand to accept the results of the arbitration. And we should bind ourselves to put the new Constitution through Parliament within twelve months of the close of the war. Until that period, the All-India Cabinet should carry on.

What serious argument is there, save that of vested interest, against a simple solution of this kind? That such a Cabinet would lack experience? But that is true of every new experiment in responsible government. That it risks the peace of India? Is not the present policy sufficiently risking that peace? Do the die-hards in the Cabinet think that, once mass-arrests begin, India will be a peaceful partner? That it will disturb our prestige in the East? But that implies that our prestige is a function of the sword. If that is the kind of prestige this Government proposes to maintain I do not see what place in it the Labour representatives can hold. That it abrogates our responsibilities? Our responsibility in India is to satisfy the Indian people and over twenty years of constant agitation make it evident that nothing short of full self-government will satisfy them.

Alternative Is Nazism

There is no case against such a policy save that of Imperialism in its most naked form. We are fighting against a German-Italian attempt to impose Imperialism of the kind we practise in India upon Europe. All its ingredients are there. The Viceroy is our "gauleiter"; we have the puppet Government; we keep all the vital powers and posts in our own hands; we have an armoury of repressive legislation to prevent any effort at national self-determination we happen to dislike; we exploit all the divisions in the Indian community for our own advantage; we offer, in response to agitation, a shadow of real power while we keep the substance in our hands. This is how Germany governs Denmark and Slovakia. This is what we are fighting against in Europe.

There is a special responsibility on the Labour movement in this matter. Year after year our conferences have pledged themselves to self-government for India. Are we to sit silent while a policy is pursued which is going to lead directly to disaster? There are minority difficulties undeniably; they are no greater than minority difficulties elsewhere, and, given goodwill, they can be surmounted. But they will not be surmounted if the pivot on which our policy turns is an attitude which assumes, as the Amery offer assumes, an outlook which is not substantially different from that which produced the Act, now commonly admitted to be futile and ineffective, of 1935. It really is significant that no important Indian can be found to support our policy except those who are important merely because we have elevated them. It really is significant that no amount of repression can destroy the persistent Indian demand to realise that opportunity which, in noble speeches, Mr. Churchill avers to be the central purpose of the British Government.

Unexampled Opportunity For Britain

We have an unexampled opportunity in India. No one has spoken more warmly of our cause than the leaders of nationalist opinion in India. No one is more anxious to secure our victory. But they rightly feel that they must help to secure it as full partners and not as subordinates. I want the Labour Movement of Great Britain to realise that every argument used against their claim to full partnership is that which the vested interests of this country use against the claims of Labour to rule. I want it to realise that we are associated with a policy which our enemies can represent to our grave disadvantage all over the world, which is a denial of everything for which our movement stands.

It is an impossible position. The leaders of the Labour Party ought to tell Mr. Churchill that it is an impossible position. And the Labour Movement ought to tell its leaders that this duty is so imperative as to be a vital test of their Socialist faith. India will get her freedom whether with our consent, or without it. The Labour Movement will betray its soul if it does not insist upon the choice of consent while there is still time.

"I was suffering from a severe cold!"
MY HEAD WAS SO CONGESTED THAT IT MADE BREATHING DIFFICULT
A FRIEND DROPPED IN AND HE TOLD ME MISTOL WOULD STOP MY COLD QUICKLY
I SENT FOR A BOTTLE OF MISTOL AND PUT A FEW DROPS IN EACH NOSTRIL
I FELT RELIEVED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND BEGAN BREATHING EASILY AGAIN!
NOW—THANKS TO MISTOL I NO LONGER SUFFER FROM COLDS!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
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RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The I. C. S.

V—And The Other All-India Services

By J. B. PETIT

(Continued from last week.)

THE pernicious Roman policy of "divide et impera" in which the Service specialises, and the continued resort to it throughout the length and breadth of India, particularly in reference to every effort made by British statesmanship for the democratisation of the country, must occupy the place of honour among its other important or rather destructive activities. It may without exaggeration be called the 'sine qua non' of British rule in India; and the pivot round which everything in the land revolves. It is this accursed policy that, in its unrestrained career of over a century under the guidance of the Service, has sown the seeds of communal dissensions between the different sections of the people which have since borne bitter fruits in all directions to the utter detriment of the national interests; and as such, will for all times remain a standing monument to the Machiavellian character of British state-craft in India!

Separate Elections

The introduction of Separate Electorates and the consequent feelings of bitterness and antagonism generated between the two great communities of India, is entirely due to this policy; as also the amazing Communal-Award of Mr. MacDonald. It speaks volumes for the sagacity of the Hindu community that it has upto now tolerated this manifestly unjust decision in silence. It was in pursuance of this policy again that even the numerous conferences and committees held before the Act of 1935, were purposely overladen with second-rate and spineless nominees of the bureaucracy, and the representatives of tiny and inconsequential minorities and other unimportant interests, with a view to confuse the main issue, to cause complications, and to mar or retard the extent and character of the Reforms.

It is this self-same policy again which has gradually divided the people into hermetically-sealed comparments and split up the country into separate sectional, communal, religious, geographical and linguistic groups pulling at each other in an unseemly and disgusting rush for Government favours and special privileges, instead of presenting one solid and united front against the forces of imperialism and foreign domination, thus perpetuating the supremacy of the bureaucracy by setting up one rival interest against another. It is the same policy again that at first prevented England from making a frank and unequivocal declaration of her war-aims vis-a-vis India; and it is again this spirit which is insisting upon the settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences and the complete satisfaction of the extravagant Muslim claims before the attainment of self-Government or even the assignment of a time-limit within which it should be achieved.

Recent Statements

Incidentally, the recent Viceregal announcement promising Dominion Status after the war on the lines of the Statute of Westminster, ought to and is sure to satisfy the saner elements in the country as giving her complete independence with all the rights and privileges without the risks and responsibilities of a great Empire, if only, in spite of the bitter experience of the past, they can trust the declaration and visualise the exact interval before the step is taken, which the authorities will do well to define and indicate in clear terms at the earliest possible moment; or better still, guarantee to the country a position equal to the most favoured unit in the Commonwealth as there is a fear in some quarters of the term 'Dominion Status' perhaps acquiring a different significance after the war. India cannot possibly be blamed for having no more faith in England's word and for insisting upon an exact definition and a precise time limit in consequence. The alternative talk of relying on the good-will of the world of to-day for the safety of an hypothetically "independent" India without adequate means of defence, is too absurd to be taken seriously.

Reverting to the subject under discussion, it is the same policy again which is now pampering the Muslims in the advocacy of impossible and impracticable demands, and surreptitiously encouraging in them the belief that they can hold up the progress of the country unless they are conceded. No one denies for one moment that the entire question of the minorities in this country, and particularly of the large and influential Muslim minority, is a very real problem, which must be justly and equitably solved. Every one is agreed that their legitimate rights and privileges in common with those of other smaller minorities should be protected and safeguarded at all costs, if necessary, even by law, if India is to be united and is to take her proper place among the great nations of the world. The question of minorities exists in all countries, but nowhere else are they given special privileges as in India, merely because they happen to be minorities; and otherwise encouraged in various ways to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the majorities. It is again in pursuit of the self-same policy that important Government positions and even high judicial appointments are thus being constantly distributed on sectional, communal and religious grounds regardless of merit, thereby woefully reducing the efficiency and character of the whole administration to the detriment both of the Government and the people.

Pampering Of Minorities

According to this objectionable practice, absurdly low minimum qualifications have been purposely fixed in all branches of the different Government services, appointments to which are being constantly made from among the noisy minorities and fussy backward communities, in preference to what are designated as "the advanced classes" even though possessing greater experience and talent, thus not only continuously reducing the level of the entire machinery of the Government but also successfully keeping the embers of communal jealousy, religious rivalry and sectional antagonism, permanently ablaze, to the intense satisfaction of the "benevolent and impartial foreigner". When questioned as to the wisdom of deliberately adopting such a harmful system without regard to its deleterious effect upon the administration, the invariable answer of the Service is that as the Indians wanted high and responsible appointments, this result was inevitable, and if there was any deterioration, we ourselves were responsible for it and "had to stew in our own juice", as though the present system of purposely appointing incompetent and inexperienced men from certain communities and sections to the deliberate exclusion of competent men from other communities even on more favourable terms, was the one and only method of satisfying the country's demand for a proper share in the administration!!! It is the old old story again of the tail wagging the dog, thanks to the continued pampering of the minorities by the Service: and the unfettered exercise of this policy of 'divide and rule'!

The Shoe Pinches

It is only the wearer of the shoe who knows how and where it pinches; and every thoughtful Indian has seen at one time or other of his life how this pernicious policy has split and is still splitting up the country into fragments to the eternal benefit of the white bureaucrat. At one time, it was the so-called "moderate" who was being favoured on every possible occasion as against the supposed "extremist", not because the authorities liked him but because they hated him a little less than they hated the "extremist". Then precisely the same game was played by turns on the Muslims, the non-Brahmins and the depressed classes; and now it seems to be the turn of the Princes. The latest and most recent product of this policy is the proposal to bring about the "Partition of India." Nothing could be more disastrous to the country than such a step, which a section of the Muslim community in its zeal to get preferential rights, is said to be contemplating. But, if it ever fructifies, which we most earnestly hope it will not, it will be tantamount to their committing suicide in the national life of the country. It reminds one of the unfortunate fate of Ireland in her long and bitter struggle against British Imperialism. The history and treatment of the two countries by England are identical in more than one respect; and the example of Ulster and her repercussions ought to serve as a warning and an eye-opener to the blind advocates of communal interests so that they may steer clear of the consequent disintegration of the country to which in their mad frenzy, they seem to be recklessly precipitating her.

The Real Problem

It is absurd that this unfair method should be allowed to have free play with impunity; and the enormity of the injustice becomes indefensible when it is realised that in consequence of their backwardness and illiteracy, they are not educated and qualified enough even to occupy their nomal places in the administration of the country. India is the only place where such a farce is being constantly enacted at the sacrifice of all considerations of efficiency and equity in the name of the alleged pledges and responsibilities of the Government "to the minorities and the backward classes and the dumb millions", whereas no one ever breathed a word about them for a century and a half, when Englishmen practically monopolised all the plums of office to the utter exclusion of Indians regardless of merit, many of which are even to this day closed to them.

Of course, the only proper way to satisfy the country's legitimate demand is to make all appointments on the strictest basis of merit, regardless of communal, religious or other claims, which standard must be applied impartially to all, preference being naturally given to indigenous talent in all cases except when it is unprocurable. But the Service will never do the right thing in the right way at the right time; and will live to regret the consequences of this game in the not very distant future.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Push, my boy. That's the road to success."

My Boy: "Then I must be going strong. I got it this morning!"

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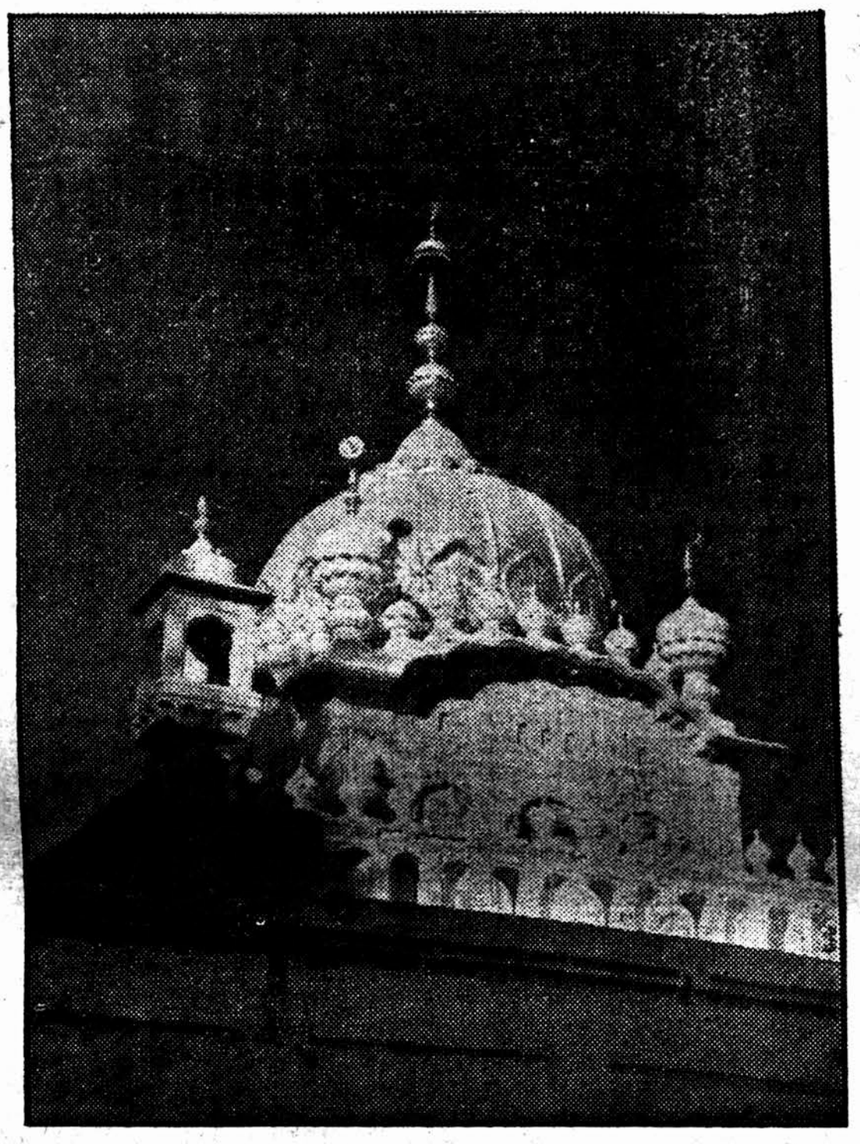
Nankana Saheb

Where The Sikhs Celebrated Guru Nanak's Birthday This Month

By "NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN"

NEARLY five centuries ago in this, the bright half of the month of Karthik, was born a man, a great religious reformer whose simple faith it was to bring understanding among many men of his day. To Guru Nanak and the nine Gurus who succeeded him India owes the most militant sect of the Punjab, the Sikhs. Every year this people flock in their many thousands to Taran Taran, Amritsar, Kartarpur, and Hassan Abdal to commemorate the birth of their Master; but to Nankana Saheb, where the famous temple erected to his memory is built, flock the biggest crowd of all.



"Twilight in Taran Taran": The dome of the Temple.

Bhola Saheb in Nankana on the day of the fair in honour of Guru Nanak's Birthday.

Colourful Pageant

On the road from Lahore to Nankana Saheb, on the day of the fair, wends the compact stream of a people turned pilgrim; they come on foot, in tongas and "tum-tums", sometimes eight to a carriage, whole families anxious to perform their religious duties. Dotted here and there between the vehicles are picturesque bearded Sikh horsemen that lend diversity to the scene.

The town of Nankana Saheb teems with people: brightly dressed women in coloured "satwars" and gay Kurtas and their fierce-looking menfolk in many hued turbans give a rainbow appearance to streets already bedecked and made gay with paper streamers and coloured turbans loosened from balconies to float in the breeze. Along the streets, hawkers in their enticing hundreds offer knives, daggers, trinkets, and a whole variety of wares designed to attract the carefree glance of a festive crowd.

Listening To The Scripture

The approaches to the sacred tank near which are the famous temples display even denser crowds. Pilgrims go to cleanse themselves in the holy waters before entering Nankana Saheb; at the gate, one by one they wash their feet ere they enter the courtyard where, seated on the ground, they turn their thoughts to religion, then file into the shrine itself to bear the Granth Saheb that the priests have been reading con-

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Will France Go Fascist?

It Will Be A Political Paradox, Says American Journalist

As strange voices have emanated from Vichy, repudiating the doctrine of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," so long carved upon every public building in France; as a government containing avowed Fascists strives to establish a fascist type of State in what was the least totalitarian of countries, bewildered observers abroad, and perhaps Frenchmen, too, have asked themselves what has happened to France and whether fascism can be imposed upon that extremely individualistic and "frondeur" people, writes Horold Callender in "New York Times Magazine."

During the English occupation of the fourteenth century, France, though apparently divided and helpless, finally rose to assert her nationalism and to drive out the invader. The enfeebled France of 1871 quickly recovered from defeat and even expanded overseas. Will France not again regain her unity and strength and her position as an independent nation, the bearer of a great heritage?

The present defeat differs from previous ones since it involves an attempt to change the character of the French State and with it the French way of life, deeply rooted as it is not only in the revolutionary tradition but in habits and tastes far antedating 1789. Both internal and external forces—both native Fascists and the authority of her conqueror—are at work to transform France into a more or less totalitarian nation. The same fascist formulae so familiar beyond the Rhine and the Alps have turned up at Vichy, the same corporative State schemes, the same uniformed organization of youth, the same system of government by decree.

"Believe, Obey, Fight"

The essential character of the fascist and nazi States is well expressed in the admonition one sees written on walls all over Italy: "Believe, obey, fight." The duty of the individual is to accept one critically and as if infallible, every judgment and every order of the leader; to take his place in a national life as regimented as an army, calling only for blind obedience, and with it a military and militant Spartanism. It is not the business of the individual to form or express opinions, but rather to adopt those formed for him by the head of the State. Aspects of life hitherto considered private, such as the education of one's children, are taken over by the State, whose authority is unlimited in its scope.

The fascist State is endowed with the maximum of authority, whereas the purpose of the revolutionary tradition, which shaped the French Republic, was to insure that the scope and power of the State should be kept at an absolute minimum.

Moreover, the almost instinctive impulse of the Frenchman in recent generations has been not to "Believe, obey, fight," but to disbelieve, disobey and to avoid fighting if possible. He was, on the whole, skeptical, rebellious and pacific in the sense that he hated milita-

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Children of the Nursery School Bhivandi.

Women's Movement In India

Steady Progress During Past Two Decades

International Links Of Lasting Goodwill And Friendship Established

(By K. S. D.)

FIFTEEN years ago, sincerely believing that the best good of the country would be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, some women in India banded themselves together and formed the federation known as the National Council of Women in India. This Coucil was to represent without distinction, irrespective of religion, women of all races and nationalities, and chiefly to federate the Women's Councils in the various provinces in India as well as all other societies and bodies with similar aims.

International Links

This National Council sought affiliation to the Inernational Council of Women, as it was felt that women in India could form a permanent link with the other women of the world and establish a bond of lasting goodwill and friendship. Thus India joined with forty other countries and set to work for the removal of disabilities, whether social, legal or economic, in her land. Through such work alone could she afford to every child in the country an opportunity for full and free development.

Though the federation of the Councils was established in 1925 when the National Council came into existence, the work of the Councils had started in the provinces as far back as 1919. The work of the National Council actually began in 1925, but in the first two years it was necessary to feel the way and see how the work progressed. Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have had the privilege of providing the Headquarters, and rapid strides have been made in the work it has carried on till now.

Standing Committees

It was imperative to have Standing Sectional Committees in order to make an extensive study of problems relating to the purposes the Council had in view, and, therefore, Standing Sectional Committees were appointed on Legislation, Labour, Art, Press and Public Health. Many and varied have been the subjects studied by these Committees, and recommendations from time to time have been made by the Council to the respective authorities for the betterment of the prevailing conditions. Besides, general questions like Women's Franchise, World Disarmament, Broadcasting, Literacy, Cinema Films and Posters, Condition of Women Prisoners, Vocational Training, the Nursing Profession and its Status, Compulsory Medical Inspection in Schools and after-care of Children were discussed as far back as 1932 and 1934. The idea of holding provincial labour conferences was first mooted by the Council, and the credit for the holding of the first Conference goes to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

Welfare Work

The need for the appointment of Women Factory Inspectors and Welfare Workers, and for the representation of women on Provincial as well as the Central Board of Film Censors and the appointment of women on Special Committees of the League of Nations was brought to the notice of Government.

Conditions in regulated and unregulated factories, women in mines, creches and nursery schools and kindred subjects were given particular thought by the Labour Committee.

Names of women writers were supplied to the National Council of Women in the United States for the International Women Writers' Conclave, and a collection of books and periodicals by women authors in India was sent to the permanent library that the American National Council was establishing. Booklets containing Statutes for the protection of women and children in British India and a Women's Who's Who were among the publications.

The Bulletin

A bi-monthly periodical, the "Bulletin" has been in existence since 1932 and is a link between the provinces. Since 1939, this Bulletin has been made a monthly publication, and it serves a very useful purpose containing as it does, valuable information on social problems.

The Food Laws have been inquired into and much consideration has been expanded on the problem of nutritious and wholesome food and a cheap milk supply for the building up of a sturdy nation. The Council also recommended that women doctors should be appointed Assistants to the Director of Public Health to organise and work for the interests of women and children.

Delegation To Vienna Conference

A delegation of nine women was sent to the Quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women at Vienna: about 1,000 delegates were present from 36 different countries at the International Women's Conference held at Paris.

Legal disabilities and traffic in women and children have been standing evils and these need not be dilated upon.

On the Arts side, an exhibition of women's work both in painting and handicraft was arranged, and information from provinces regarding local Schools of Art and ar-

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HYPOCRISY

"EVERY MAN ALONE IS SINCERE. AT THE ENTRANCE OF A SECOND PERSON, HYPOCRISY BEGINS"

—R. W. Emerson

By R. M. DINSHAW

Man has been called "a laughing animal", "a biped without feathers", "a forked radish with a head fantastically carved". He has been described as "a selfish animal"; while in the famous Aristotalian dogma, he has been defined as "a political animal". But no one has yet called him "a hypocritical animal—an epithet so richly deserved by him.

An essay on Hypocrisy which does not touch upon its origin, would necessarily be considered incomplete. According to Milton, "the first that practised falsehood under a saintly show" was Satan. The same poet in his great epic "Paradise Lost" has described this human trait as one which "neither men nor angel can discern, the only evil that walks invisible except to God alone".

Peculiar To Man

To be human and yet be free from this trait is as inconceivable a phenomenon as a "Circle without a centre." The evil is in existence since the dawn of civilisation, and men has become so familiar with it that he has definitely ceased to bother about its prevalence and its utility in his life and various activities on earth. It is not at all difficult to imagine how chaotic the state of human affairs would be, if the human heart be purged of this necessary evil.

As already remarked, Hypocrisy is peculiar to man alone, all other creatures, except perhaps the crocodile with its proverbial tears, being singularly free from it! A man may hate you from the very core of his heart, he may be plotting evil behind your back, yet he can be warm in the profession of goodwill where he hates. With murder in his heart he may greet you with a charming smile on his face. Shakespeare clearly had this admirable trait of mankind in view when he wrote: "One may smile and smile and be a villian still."

"The whole essence of true gentle-breeding", says Holmes, "lies in the wish and the art to be agreeable." "The wish and the art to be agreeable"—how significant these words are.

The More—The Better

It is no exaggeration to say that man's entire life is Hypocrisy with a capital H. The structure of human society is based on simulation and dissimulation—"a pretence of what is not, and a concealment of what is"—and for the sake of maintaining harmonious relations in all our spheres with our fellow-men, we are compelled to give and accept the counterfeit for the genuine coin.

Every moment of our life we are forced either to suppress our emotions or to sail under false colours, so that peace may be preserved. "To stand in true relations with men in a false age is worth a fit of insanity", says Emerson. Every human institution demands of us to play the hypocrite; the more artfully we play the part, the better for all concerned. Take, for instance, Friendship, which like Religion and Love, is said to be "divinely bestowed upon man." Nevertheless, Hypocrisy is its life-breath; and if you desire to maintain its life you should refrain from "plain speaking" as much as possible.

To possess a sincere, frank nature is indeed highly commendable, and your friend may even be an ardent lover of such a nature; but make him the subject of your candour and observe the effects it has on Friendship. Of course, Friendship here does not mean that Friendship which forms the subject of highly instructive and profound essays and

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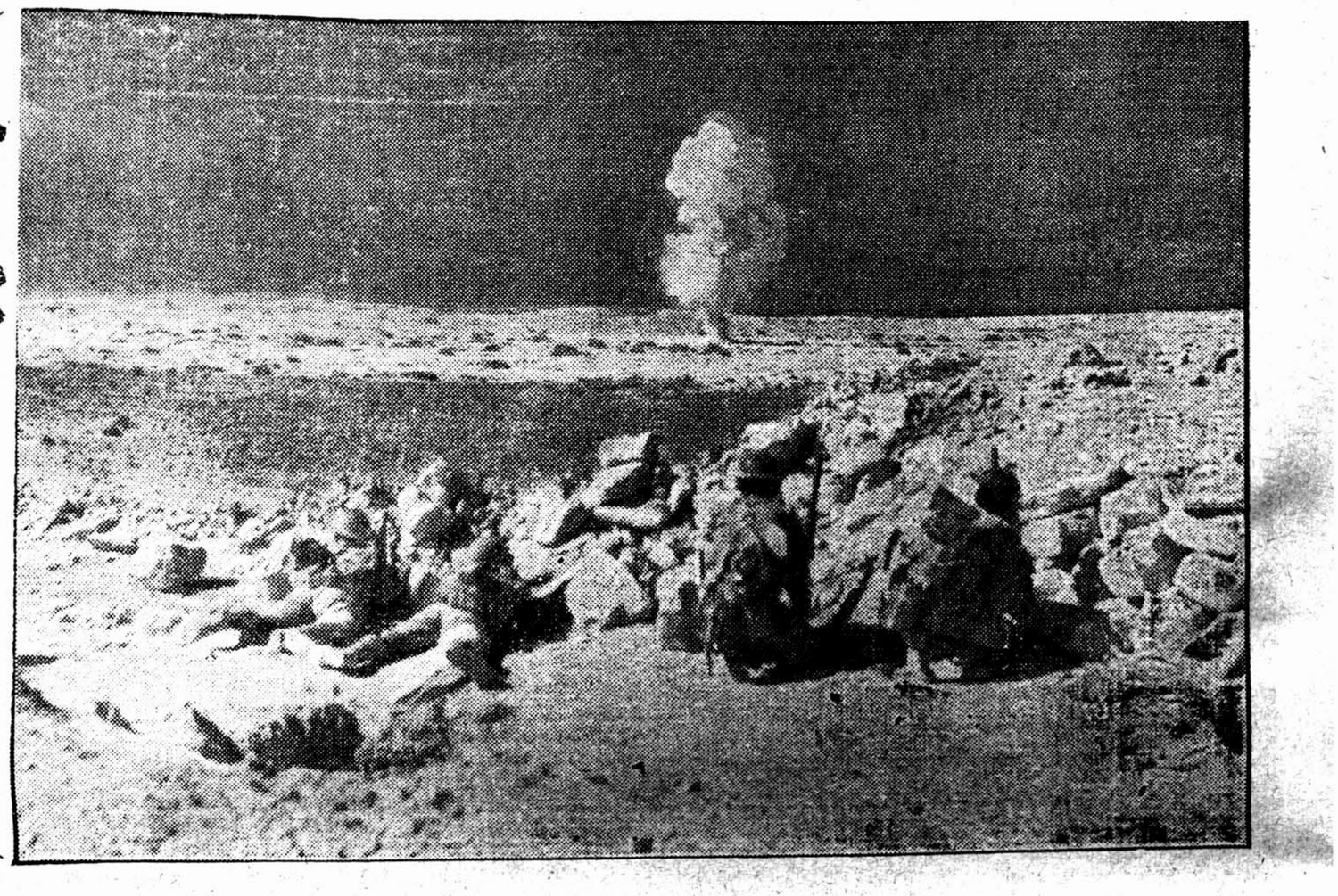
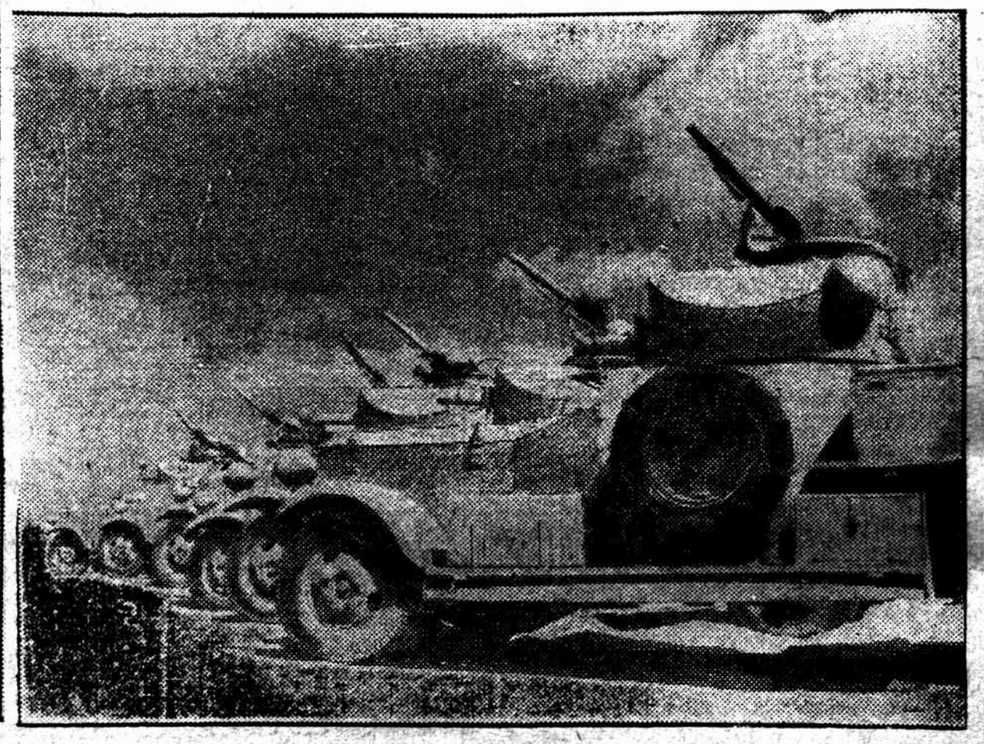
R.A.F. IN Middle East

Little is realised of the important ground activities of the Royal Air Force. Among the many duties their armoured car companies perform are: The protection of convoys to and from outlying aerodromes, defence of the aerodromes and co-operation with the Army in the Western Desert. Photo at the right shows an Italitn bomb bursting while Indian Infantry take cover behind rocks.





(Left) What happens when the alert sounds at a fighter aerodrome. Pilots are seen hurriedly donning parachutes and helmets from a kit rack while an airman chalks up on the Ops board what pilots are about to take the air. (Right) An impressive picture of an R. A. F. armoured car company in the Western Desert.

THIS WEEK'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

BY VINCENT TOWNE.

Chevalier d'Eon—Man Or Woman?

"SIR, he is a woman! By fighting her in this duel Your Excellency will make himself a laughing stock at court!"

So the Count Guerchy, French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, declined to go forth at sunrise and meet upon the field of honour, his predecessor, that creature of mystery, Charles Genevieve Louis August Andre Timothee d'Eon de Beaumont—popularly known as the "Chevalier d'Eon."

Born at Tonnerre, France, in 1728, d'Eon early attracted attention by a weird talent for impersonating either sex with such success as to deceive intimate friends. Learning of the talent, Louis XV lost no time in putting it to use to serve the purpose of court intrigue. So the young "Chevalier" became the French king's secret agent in diplomatic affairs. He (for convenience we will apply the masculine pronoun to d'Eon) became the most successful spy that ever pried into the secrets that hold kingdoms together and break them asunder.

Dashing Officer

Part of the time, at the courts of Europe he was a dashing young officer, with sword on side and a moustache said by many to be false, who challenged his brothers in arms at the least provocation, who danced and flirted with the court belles, and who had the confidence of his fellow courtiers.

Bravely he fought in the army of France, enduring the hardships of a campaign as bravely as he undertook diplomatic missions entailing the gravest perils, and necessitating the most exciting hairbreath escapes.

Then he would drop out of sight and there would appear at court functions a delicately formed, charming creature who had all of the young beaux and old roues of court at her side, who broke hearts (and purses too), who was the gayest flirt that ever cast sheeps eyes at the sterner sex.

For a long time no one suspected that the dashing d'Eon and this court coquette playing of both the male and female roles enabled King Louis' spy to pry into secret documents, intercept dispatches,

A moustache said by many to be false.

overhear dark secrets of state, eavesdrop and peep and pry, make and mar men intrusted with confidences upon which hinged the destiny of kingdoms.

It was the most dramatic feat of espionage ever performed in all

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

JOURNALS OF THE GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY, Nos. 3 and 4 (July—Oct. 1940.)

The journal is devoted to publication on articles on all branches of knowledge relating to Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch. It claims to have a scientific and cultural approach in the discussion of all problems. Articles are published in Gujarati or English at the option of the writers. One of the two issues under notice is called a Special Science Number and contains contributions from well-known persons on the Geology of Gujarat, Health and Hygiene in Gujarat, Sanitary and Health Survey of a Village in Gujarat, which are informative contributions in their own way. The third issue also contains useful and instructive matter.

A RADIO GUIDE

A GUIDE TO SHORT WAVE LISTENING, by M. S. Ram Chandran, published by Indian Radio Review, Post Box 132, Bombay. Price As. 8|-.

This special supplement to the "Indian Radio Review" is a revised and enlarged edition of the old "Guide" and contains valuable information for the radio enthusiasts. "A Dictionary of Radio Terms," which is a special feature of the issue, should prove of much value. The index to Indian Short Wave Stations and foreign stations should facilitate the work of listeners in finding the time and wave length of required stations. The book should prove a useful guide to users of Radio sets.

A Mysore Souvenir

THE SRI KRISHNARAJ—SRI JAYA CHAMARAJA SOUVENIR, published by the Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City, on the occasion of the "Pattabhisheka" ceremony of the new Maharaja of Mysore, is a topical production. It tells the story of the two Maharajas—uncle and nephew—mainly in pictures and will be appreciated not only in Mysore State but also in the rest of India. A number of tributes to His Late Highness have been republished in this brochure both in English and Kanarese. The souvenir consists of nearly a hundred pages of pictures and print and is priced at annas twelve only.

Trade Marks & Designs

THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, by P. N. Ray, B. L. (pp. XI, 121 Price Rs. 2).

In the preface, the author says that his object in writing the book is not so much to help lawyers, as to help businessmen! He has, therefore, scrupulously avoided the case law. The author adds, "as the book is being hurried through the press, printing and other mistakes inspite of the best endeavours of the author may crop up, which the kind readers are requested to overlook." Part I contains short notes on Trade Marks Act and about the procedure and the text of the Act. Part II contains a brief dissertation on trade names, and part III on Designs. It would have been better if the text of the Patents and Designs Act 1911 had been included in the book.

N. H. P.

History of Rajputana

HISTORY OF RAJPUTANA, (in Hindi) by Jagdish Singh Gahlot, M. R. A. S., published by the Hindi Sahitya Mandir, Jodhpore.

Mr. Jagdish Singh Gahlot's name is not unfamiliar to students of Indian history. His voluminous "History of Rajputana' which is undoubtedly the fruit of laborious study, running into more than 700 pages, will be a welcome addition to historical literature in our mother tongue. Mr. Gahlot takes a comprehensive view of history as he himself writes in his preface and there is ample internal evidence to show that the present book is a useful compendium of all kinds of information—historical, geographical, topographical—about the States with which he deals. It is difficult to write a continuous history of some of the leading Rajput States, for the material lies not merely in manuscripts but in inscriptions, copper plate grants, and bardic ballads, legions and traditions into which the historian must delve for bacts. The author has essayed this difficult task with a fair measure of success. A work dealing with many States and covering an ambitious range is bound to be, in some respects, a compilation but, while giving information which is more or less like that contained in a Gazetteer, Mr. Gahlot has tried to throw new light upon many problems of Rajput history by the aid of his diversified material.

It is inevitable that a work of this kind should look like a chronicle. But a close study will reveal the abundance of facts relating to the economic, social and educational aspects of the lives of the people of Rajputana. The general reader knows so little about the life of the people in Rajasthan that a book of this kind will not only add to his knowledge considerably, but arouse his interest in the storied past of this land hallowed by many a deed of chivalry and heroism which will remain an abiding source of natural pride to the end of time. The history of Mewar is described at length, but it does not appear that the writer has made a critical study of Persian authorities and checked their observations in the light of material that has come down to us from non-Muslim hands. His account of Mewar compares unfavourably with that of R. B. Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha in his well-known history of Rajputana. But the history of the other States adds to the value of this work and places plenty of useful and unknown information at the disposal of the reader.

My remarks are not intended to detract in the least from the merit of the work before us. No one can doubt the passion for research, the laborious investigation into the untrodden fields, the assiduity and care with which a large number of inscriptions and Khyatas have been studied by the author. All this reflects great credit upon him and I have no doubt he will soon produce his second volume in which he will give us some priceless germs of Rajput history. What is needed is a scientific study of the laws, customs and institutions of Rajasthan and their reaction on the life of the people. It will be still more interesting to trace the cause of the decadence of this medieval state system.

There are many topographical errors some of which have been corrected by the author himself. But there are certain other things to which exception might be taken. On p. 246 Mr. Gahlot refers to a letter of Abdur Rahim Khani-Khanan in which he asks the Maharana to depend upon God, for the Mughals were going to be soon destroyed. He does not cite the authority for this statement and it is doubtful whether Abdur Rahim will express sentiments of this kind. On page 113, among the proverbs current in Rajasthan which the author has collected, there is one (No. 2) which is wrongly explained. It means, so far as I know, that a man becomes respectable and influential by spending his own money on others.

There are several disputed points of history on which Mr. Gahlot throws little light. He does not say anything about Kamran's invasion of Jesalmair nor is his account of Maharawal Lunkaran correct in all particulars. The lack of references vastly adds to our difficulty and the scholar, who wants to verify the information supplied by the author, finds himself in great perplexity. This is a defect which, it may be hoped, the author will remove in subsequent editions.

Altogether Mr. Gahlot's history of Rajputana is admirable, and well worthy of a person who is himself a Rajput and writes with a feeling of patriotism and pride born of his ancestry. I commend his book to the public in most cordial terms. It is profusely illustrated and shows much enterprise on the part of the publishers.

ISHWARI PRASAD.

A CHILDREN'S JOURNAL

KHELGADI (Marathi). The Diwali Number issued by this Children's Monthly is full of interest and instruction and would, undoubtedly, be very much liked by children. It contains several entertaining stories calculated to serve as a good feast to children during Diwali holidays.

Questions like "which Indian films should children see", "which sports interest children" and "what books do children like" are discussed by several writers. The subjects are very important from the children's point of view, especially the question about films. The general tendency of producers of Indian films on social topics seems to be, unfortunately, not to pay much attention to children's requirements and this magazine has done well in discussing this question in a manner which would prove useful both to children as well as their guardians. Among the contributors mention may be made of Prof. C. V. Joshi, Mr. N. G. Limaye, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Prof. R. D. Karve, Mrs. Malati Dandekar and Miss Anusuya Katdare.

World Facing Real Crisis

Prof. Sorokin Of Harvard Urges Full Realization Of Day's Changes

"It is time to realize that we face no ordinary crisis," said Pitirim A. Sorokin, professor of sociology at Harvard University, in a recent interview.

"An adequate realization of the immense magnitude of the change we have entered into is a necessary condition of the adequacy of the measures and means to alleviate the magnitude of the pending catastrophe," he continued.

"The concerted preparation for the shift demands an unequivocal recognition that man is not only an organism but also is a bearer of the absolute value. As such, he is sacred and, regardless of sex, age, race and social status, cannot be used as a mere means for anything or anybody.

"Likewise, the great values of his culture—science and technology, religion and philosophy, ethics and art—are a reflection, a realization, of the absolute values. As such they cannot be degraded to mere instrumentalities for purely sensual enjoyment of utility. Since truth, goodness and beauty are absolute values, any further degradation to a mere arbitrary convention becomes out of place. As absolute values they are all one.

Misuse Of Science

"Being one, science cannot claim a complete freedom from the control of goodness and beauty, and therefore cannot, and should not, serve any evil purpose. If and when it does that, it misuses its duty and becomes a pseudo-science The same concerns art. From the integralist standpoint, the present antagonism between science, religion, philosophy, ethics and art is unnecessary and disastrous. In the light of an adequate theory of true reality and value they all, one and all, serve one purpose, the unfolding of the Absolute in the relative empirical world to the greater nobility of man and to the greater glory of God. As such they should, and can, co-operate in the fulfilment of this greatest task.

"There is no doubt that the realization of these means is infinitely more difficult than the application of the 'homoeopathic' measures of economic or political or other 're-adjustment.' Our remedy demands a complete change of the contemporary mentality, a fundamental transformation of our system of values, and the profoundest modification of our conduct toward other men, cultural values, and the world at large.

"The experience of the last few decades shows clearly all the impotency and often even the harmfulness of a host of easy ways out. The more we tampered with economic conditions, the worse they became. The more we outlawed war, the more disastrous it grew. The more social security we tried to establish, the more insecurity we obtained. It is high time we stop deluding ourselves with these homoeopathic measures. They did not stop and cannot stop the process of degradation."

OUR SHORT STORY

Tony's Awakening

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

WHEN Tony Vaughn saw the girl with the red haif his heart thumped. Memories flooded into his mind. He was on a boat going to England the summer after graduation. He and Jack Hawes had stolen up to A deck from third class. There had been a girl with red hair alone in the great ballroom and he had boldly asked her to dance.

She didn't know he had come up from third class, and he didn't know that she was the daughter of J. Mortimer Verne, the millionaire. Neither of them knew it until the last night, and then it was too late. Almost. They were young and in love, and being in love they had to be honest. She had given him her address so he could look her up when they got back to the States.

At mention of that name he had laughed bitterly. He told her that he was a nobody who had worked his way through college and was spending his last dol. 300 on this trip to Europe before he settled down to make his mark in the world.

"It doesn't make any difference," Janice had told him solemnly. "I don't care who you are or what you are. I love you and that's all that matters."

"It wouldn't work out," he told her hopelessly. "You can afford to say it doesn't matter. I can't. I'd be the one who'd have to take the rap for marrying the Verne millions. I couldn't stand that."

She had wept and he had felt like weeping and they had parted. That was six years ago. He hadn't seen her since, but he followed her activities in the newspapers. She was Society Whatever she did was news. Of late her name had been associated with Count Xavier Achard, and there were rumors about a wedding.

Sometimes Tony had been glad because of what he had escaped. There had been a period in which he had slaved away at his writings, hoping for a brilliant career so he could go back with something to offer. But now, mildly successful, he knew that nothing he had could balance the Verne millions. Nothing short of a name like Count Achard.

Vaguely he was aware that someone had come up beside him. "She's beautiful, isn't she?" a voice said. He turned, smiling automatically. It was Bette Vincent, his hostess, who had invited him to her party because she liked his last novel and thought that her friends would get a kick out of meeting him.

"Who?" said Tony, then, as though drawn by a magnet, his eyes went back to where Janice stood in the centre of an admiring group of males. The years had been kind to her. She was more mature, more poised, more gorgeous than ever. He took a deep breath. "Yes," he said. "she's beautiful." And suddenly there was a tightness about his heart.

Abruptly he excused himself and went out. Bright moonlight flooded the terrace and lawn beyond. He walked aimlessly before he found a bench behind some shrubbery and sat down. He fumbled for a cigarette, aware of a blur in his eyes. What a fool he was! A hundred times he had told himself that he had won the battle, that when and if he ever saw her again it would make no difference. And now....this!

He swore under his breath. Six years. Six years following a brief week aboard a romantic trans-Atlantic liner and he hadn't changed but to grow worse. Gad! That kind of a man was he? Thank goodness he had confided in no one. Thank goodness she didn't know. He could picture her amused and sophisticated smile.

"Well, Tony!" There she stood, straight and tall in the moonlight, looking down at him, her lips curved into the amused little smile that was already impressed indelibly upon his mind.

"Hello, Janice". He stood up, trying to control his voice and the way he looked.

She sat down, drawing him back beside her. "I saw you go out and followed. Curiously, I had the feeling that you had seen me and purposely left the party. May I have a cigarette?" He held a match for her and his hand trembled a little. "Tell me about yourself, Tony. Tell me everything that has happened."

He tried to be casual, tried to make himself sound as he would if she were an old acquaintance he had just seen after years. "Nothing much," he said. "Nothing exciting. I've written a couple of novels and they were accepted and—that's about all."

She was silent, and he was conscious that her eyes were on him. "Aren't you going to ask me about myself, Tony?"

Instantly he reproached himself. He should have, of course, the way one casual friend would ask another. Words formed in his mouth, but he didn't speak them. She didn't know he was travelling third class, and he didn't know she was the daughter of a millionaire.

Instead he said: "I don't have to ask, I know all about you."

He heard her draw in her breath. She crushed out her cigarette. "Do you?" she said. "Do you know that the Verne millions have depleted, and that Count Achard is not marrying me for my money, but that the situation is reversed. He actually has an estate, and that's why I'm marrying him. Did you know that, Tony?"

"No," he said. His mouth was dry. "And I don't believe it. I don't believe you'd do a thing like that."

"I would, since I can't marry the only other man I want." She paused. "Bette arranged this party and asked you because I wanted her to. Did you know that, Tony? Or are you still so stubborn and blind that you can't understand or see anything? I told you once that when two people are in love nothing else matters. You wouldn't believe me. You don't now." She rose. "Forgive me for thinking you might."

Tony was on his feet. He took one step and caught her and held her in his arms. He said nothing. There was nothing to say. Absurdly he thought, action speaks louder than words. A trite phrase, but doggone handy.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Typhoon"

By JOSEPH CONRAD

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No man less literal minded would have handled the situation just as Captain MacWhirr did when his coolie laden ship met a typhoon. In order to see how extraordinary his conduct was, we must go back.

The novelist of this story states that the captain's simple appearance was in keeping with his simple mind. The chief mate, Jukes, whose imagination gave him insight into the meaning of things, found his captain stabilizing in time of stress but startling under matter-of-fact things

Very shortly before this upheaval of nature occurred, the owners of the Nan-Shan decided to transfer her from the British flag, to that of Siam. When the mate Jukes heard the orders he was indignant and decided to speak of it to the captain

Captain MacWhirr was on deck when the chief mate stepped up beside him and remarked, "It's a shame, sir, about the Siamese flag."

The captain said nothing but went to his quarters and took down the book on Flags of the World. Quickly he inspected the picture of the flag of Siam, then took his book on deck, looking long at the picture, then long at the flag waving over the Nan-Shan. Turning to Jukes he replied. "The flag's all right. It's exactly like the one in the book. Only don't let the men lower it with the elephant upside down."

Jukes could think of nothing at all to say in reply. His whole thought had been that the Union Jack over the Nan-Shan carried a certain amount of protection from consuls in port and from warships in harbour. It was no child's play always to sail the China seas.

One afternoon soon after the incident of the flag, Captain MacWhirr stood on deck, noticing the oppressive heat; he felt almost ill and very much irritated. Jukes was so alarmed by the barometer that he inquiried of the captain whether it might be well to alter the ship's course by five degrees.

"There's dirty weather ahead, sir, we might as well miss it," Jukes added softly. To his surprise the captain burst forth volubly.

"Five degrees off our course! And be two days getting to Fu-chau. Then tell the owners that we had to miss the dirty weather. They'll ask 'What weather?' And I'll have to say 'I don't know

(Continued on Page 31)

BASIS OF CONRAD'S STORIES ARE TALES RECOUNTED TO HIM WHEN HE WAS A SAILOR

When Joseph Conrad sailed the seven seas as a common sailor he heard tales recounted on shore and on board that were to form the basis for many stories from his pen in later years. Such a story is "Saiphoon."

The Polish born author heard men tell of a steamer that once siled from Singapore loaded with Chinese coolies who were going to a port in North China. When their ship ran head on into a typhoon, the coolies were tumbled about until they dropped their money; then a free-for-all fight began in the midst of a tropical storm of the most violent kind. Taking the rudiments of the facts, Conrad wove his tale of the sea.

Of the typhoon and the captain, Conrad states that both are authentic.

A WEEK OF WAR

Another Molotov Cocktail

By N. G. JOG

NOVEMBER, 15.

It cannot be gainsaid, that the visit of M. Molotov to Berlin during the last week appears a major diplomatic triumph for the Nazis even though it might not have proved "the sensation of the world", as the German Radio grandiloquently announced on the eve of the Soviet Foreign Minister's departure from Moscow.

What prevailed upon the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the People's Commissar of Defence and His Kremlin Master's Voice to undertake this journey at the present juncture? Was it merely a return courtesy call, which Von Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister has been suppliantly pressing upon his Moscow opposite to pay for many months now?

Was it a mere window-dressing to hide the strained relations which are reported to have lately arisen between Russia and Germany as a result of the latter's virtual occupation of Rumania? Or is it meant as a totalitarian reply to the re-election of President Roosevelt: Nazi-Soviet collaboration as a counter-balance to Anglo-American cohesion?

There have been no official communiques on the Hitler-Molotov talks at either end and their absence is extremely significant. While the Russian "Red Star" describes the visit as the most significant event of recent days, the Berlin wireless says that it led to an understanding on all questions of common interest to both the countries. Unofficial quarters in Berlin suggest that there will be no immediate results following the visit—at any rate for publication. Which at least does sound like a surprise if not anti-climax!

Points For Persuasion

Why should the Nazis have been so solicitous in bringing M. Molotov to Berlin? They might have triumphantly shown him off to the world but they have also in that process given out their hand. This renewed wooing of the Soviet is virtually a confession that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis is finding itself in a blind alley and that unless they know for certain which way the Soviet cat is going to jump, they are not going to embroil themselves in any further adventures either in the Near or Far East.

As I view them, Hitler's points of persuasion may be summarised as follows in a descending order:

(A) A regular military pact between the Soviet and Germany. Much of the gilt has long since worn off the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact which fell like a bombshell upon the world in August 1939 and it remains a poor consolation for Hitler in his present state.

Now the Fuehrer is anxious to drive a full-blooded defensive-offensive bargain with Stalin and has accordingly proposed (in the typical Hitler tradition) a partition of the world between the two. While this delightful division may merely amuse the world, it is very likely to have annoyed the two other Axis partners, who are fobbed off with the leavings from the table.

Obviously it was beyond Molotov's instrument of instructions to sign any such pact. And the very fact that a brief but ostentatious communique was issued in Moscow emphasising the Soviet's strict neutrality in the present conflict, at the very time when Molotov was packing his trunks, provides a pointer to Stalin's mind.

Again while General Keitel and the other Nazi warlords were very much present in the various receptions arranged in the distinguished guests' honour, the suite of thirty-two which accompanied M. Molotov was conspicuous by the absence of any military men. Surely it could not have been only an accidental omission.

Blessings At Least

(B) Failing a military pact, Hitler must have banked upon gaining Russia's active aid to the Three-Power Alliance recently consummated between Germany, Italy and Japan. This Tripartite Pact can hardly be said to be functioning to the Nazis' satisfaction and Hitler undoubtedly wants to ginger it up by obtaining the Soviets' blessings thereto.

But the wary Stalin is not likely to commit himself to any positive line of action in advance. Now it is his turn to see which way the Axis cat might jump next—especially in the Far East. While he has shown himself not to be quite averse to take a hand in the totalitarian grab for world domination, he is not prepared to bring down a major war upon his head in that act. While therefore he may remain remotely benevolent to the smash-and-grab tactics of the Triple Axis, he won't probably consent to be styled their sleeping partner or patron saint either.

(C) Failing the above two major objectives, the third point on Hitler's card must have been to urge upon M. Molotov to sign a non-aggression pact with Japan on the lines of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. This would in the first place release Japan for her contemplated "incidents" in Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies and in the second, demonstrate to the world the Soviet's sympathy if not solidarity with the Axis.

Even such a pact will constitute no mean diplomatic gain for Hitler and recent straws in the wind indicate it to be a distinct possibility in the near future inspite of the traditional Russo-Japanese enmity. Apart from the fact that Stalin is bent upon preserving peace what time he brings the Soviet war machine to the highest pitch of efficiency, Japan, too, has recently revised her attitude vis-a-vis Russia.

Nippon's Metamorphosis

The "Times" Tokyo correspondent drew pointed attention to this a few days ago. Concessions which would have been formerly considered incredible, are being openly discussed by Japanese publicists and appeasement of Russia is presented as a logical conclusion of the signing of the Tripartite Pact!

This metamorphosis (it is nothing less) of Japanese foreign policy is an event of great importance in the East and it may have far-reaching consequences in the near future. There is only one little fly in the Russo-Japanese ointment—China.

There can be no concord between the two parties as long as the Soviet continues to lend her aid to China or, alternately, as long as Japan is carrying on "the incident" in that country. Will Russia betray China? Or will Japan wind up the incident and seek fresh fields and pastures new for her New Order? Already she has started evacuating her armies from South China, which indicates a radical reorientation of her plans.

Poor Trade Prospects

Last—and least—among, Hitler's aims must have been the necessity of implementing the provisions of the 1939 Pact as far as they concern trade. So far, partly due to the inherent difficulties and partly owing to not-so-inherent tactics adopted by the Kremlin, Hitler has profited precious little even in the limited economic sphere.

The supplies of raw materials from Russia have been meagre. The import of commodities useful for the prosecution of war have been wellnigh negligible. There is said to have been a failure of crops last season and Russia herself is facing a famine to spare any foodstuffs for Germany. Soviet factories are working double-shifts to produce war materials and machines for the Red Army. And above all are the long distances to be travelled and the notoriously poor conditions of the Russian railways.

All these difficulties will have to be countered before Germany can appreciably benefit from the trade drive. Under any circumstances those benefits are hardly likely to reach the proportions of American aid to Britain. The Soviet like a hardheaded realist is out to drive any bargain which may prove profitable to herself. And it is significant that M. Molotov's suite consisted primarily of experts in trade, metallurgy oil and agriculture.

There is a woeful lack of technicians in Russia and now that American and other experts are not available as before, Germans will be undoubtedly welcome—as long as they don't dabble in politics. But how many technicians Germany herself can spare is a moot point. While therefore there is plenty of scope on paper for a closer economic and industrial collaboration between the two countries, no magic expansion of Soviet help seems likely even in this field under the present exigencies.

Soviet View: Why Not?

I have so far discussed M. Molotov's visit from the Nazi angle. What is the Soviet view likely to be in this connection?

Moscow must have been amused by the frenzy in Berlin and mystery in other capitals created by M. Molotov's journey. Why should not its Foreign Minister pay a call—and that, too, a return call—to a friendly nation? Why should the world read sinister plots in a courtesy visit.

At least the Kremlin can claim for itself the virtue of consistency—since August 1939! So far they have hit off nicely with the Nazis, even though the Fuehrer might be bestriding over the Black Sea at present. Why displease Hitler, especially when he is so desperately ready to be pleased with so very little?

Those who are angry with Stalin for hobnobbing with Hitler must realise that the present is not Stalin's war. It might be "demode" for democratic diplomats to visit Berlin now, but the Soviet has always maintained its own independent code.

Besides there is as much good reason for Stalin to remain in the good books of Hitler as 'vice versa'. He wants to keep the German armies, for which he seems to have developed a justifiable dread, as far away from Russia's borders as possible. And above all, there is the deep-rooted obsession that at any moment the capitalist—Fascist countries of Europe may compose their own quarrels and march into Russia to exterminate the godless Bolshies!

Grim Joke

This no doubt sounds fantastic in November 1939 but no honest student of European history can deny that that was the aim of many a myopic, class-ridden statesman in Europe for twenty years since 1919. They wanted the Nazis and the Bolshies to destroy each other while they were battening themselves!

Now the boot is on the other leg and Stalin has good reason to allow his own declared adversaries to fight it out among themselves. He is in fact out to enjoy the grim joke as long as possible and it is not in his interest that the conflict should end speedily. The longer, the better for him and the worse for everybody else!

This is a hardheaded, cynical, realistic and even brutal presentation of the Soviet case and the quicker the world appreciates it, the better. Of course the comment may be justifiably made that the present Russian attitude is as shortsighted and suicidal as was the anti-communist complex of the democracies for the last score of years.

I leave it at that for the present until more light is thrown on the latest Molotov "Breadbasket"—or is it going to be a mere "Cocktail"?

Taranto Triumph

To offset the alleged diplomatic victory of the Nazis, there has been a very real and very resounding triumph for Britain in the last week. The attack delivered by the Air Arm of the Royal Navy on the Italian fleet snugly resting in Taranto was as audacious in conception as it proved brilliant in execution. It was in the best traditions of Drake, Raleigh and Nelson.

But the loss inflicted upon the Italian fleet looks like a veritable miracle. Three formidable battleships of the latest type, two cruisers and two auxiliary ships virtually put out of commission at the cost of just two bombers is nothing else! Britain surely needed this stroke of luck: It is something to go on with, as Mr. Amery modestly commented.

The tremendous significance of this naval victory was brought out in its proper relief by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, when he observed that as a result thereof the numerical superiority of the Italian battle fleet had been reduced to inferiority.

The strategic situation in the Mediterranean brought about by the fall of France has been now retrieved to a great extent and this will have decisive reactions not only upon the fortunes of Britain but also of her Allies in the Near and Middle East. Greece, Turkey, Egypt—all feel more heartened to-day than they ever were during the last 14 months and this victory will not be lost even upon General Franco and Marshal Petain.

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Closing-in On Italians in Pincer Movement

Italian M. T. Column Badly Caught

Greeks Capture Key Positions After Furious Attack

Mopping-Up Operations Going On

ATHENS, November 16.

THE GREEKS ARE CLOSING IN ON THE ITALIANS IN A PINCER MOVEMENT ON THE KORITZA SECTOR. ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FRONT. ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN HEIGHTS OF MOROVA HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE GREEKS AND THE ITALIANS ARE GRADUALLY BEING FORCED INTO AN UNTENABLE POSITION.

IN THE PINDUS SECTOR THE GREEKS HAVE RE-OCCUPIED ALL THE GREEK VILLAGES TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

KONITSA WHICH WAS THE LAST OF THE VILLAGES, HAS BEEN LEFT SACKED AND BURNING BY RETREATING ITALIANS.

An Italian motor transport column on the move in the area north of Koritza was successfully bombed and machine-gunned by the R.A.F., and great damage was inflicted. The news is announced from the headquarters of the British Air Force in Greece. The important bridge over which the Italian reinforcements were moving was completely destroyed. A large number of troops were taken by surprise, and the casualties were almost certainly very heavy.

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

LONDON.—The Greeks are proceeding energetically with mopping-up operations after their advance into Albania. Their bag yesterday was 700 prisoners and many guns.

MONASTIR BOMBED

ATHENS.—Italian planes bombed Monastir in Jugoslavia on Friday night, states a Greek General Staff communique. Yugoslav anti-aircraft guns replied. The bombers flew over Greek territory before making the attack.

ITALIAN FORCES IN ALBANIA

LONDON.—Reuter learns in military circles in London that the Italian forces in Albania 200,000 to 250,000 with a certain amount of stores, but that it is unlikely that they could conduct a major campaign in Greece unless they are able to keep communications with Italy open. This especially applies to Durazzo which handles about 80 per cent of the heavy stores from Italy to Albania.

The recent reorganisation of the Italian forces is held to confirm the view that Italy was completely surprised by the strength of the Greek resistance. Italian forces are now divided into two armies. General Vercellino who will command one of them was Commander of the mechanised army. General Celoso will lead the second.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE

ROME.—An Italian communique records artillery duels and infantry clashes on the Greek front.

The Italians admit British air attacks on Kassala, Assab, Diredawa, Brindisi and also on Sidi Barrani, Sollum and Bardia.—

GREEK COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

As a result of two fierce bayonet attacks Greek infantry to-day captured a part of the rocky heights north-east of Koritza, key point in southern Albania.

This was the most determined assault on Italian positions which the Italo-Greek conflict has possibly seen so far and was made at dawn following a night of careful preparation. The chief objective of the Greeks was the mountain of Ivan 6,000 feet high, the slopeness of which overlook Koritza.

The dawn attack was followed by a further bayonet assault in the afternoon and during the day's operations ten Italian large calibre guns fell into Greek hands.

The Ivan mountain commands an important road out of Koritza and its complete occupation by the Greeks would make it more difficult for the Italians to retain the town.

The attack on Mount Ivan was not the only Greek success on Friday, Greek counter-offensive is continuing on all fronts and ground has been gained. During the day the Greeks took several hundred prisoners.

It is emphasised that fighting is on a larger scale than during the early days of the war. Larger forces are being used and the effects are now being felt of the unhampered way in which the Greeks were able to mobilise.

700 Italians Taken Prisoners

The great activity along the whole Italo-Greek front by infantry, artillery and aircraft continues, according to last night's 'communique.'

The Greeks took about 700 prisoners and captured ten guns. The Greek air force bombed enemy troops in action and in air battles brought down three Italian planes.

Two Greek planes failed to return to their bases.

Italians Bomb Villages

The 'communique' adds that enemy aircraft carried out indiscriminate bombing of some towns and villages in the interior of Greece. No military objectives were hit and there were few wounded.

It is learned that in the fighting in the region of Koritza the Italians counter-attacked in the morning after the Greek onslaught and the Greeks again attacked in the afternoon. The fighting, which was extremely bitter, lasted until the evening and the operations are continuing.

It is evident from the severity of to-day's conflict that the Italians are well aware of the vital nature of the battle north-east of Koritza.

They are making a desperate effort to hold their positions against the courage of Greek attackers who are in the best of spirits following their recent successes.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S FRESH APPEAL FOR SETTLEMENT?

LUCKNOW NOV. 16.

IT IS BELIEVED IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES THAT IN THE COURSE OF AN ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURES, HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY MIGHT MAKE ANOTHER APPEAL FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE POLITICAL IMPASSE.—UNITED PRESS.

MAULANA AZAD EXTENDS STAY IN SIND

TO TOUR AFFECTED AREAS IN SUKKUR: ALL-PARTY CABINET PROSPECTS

KARACHI, November 16.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has extended his stay here till next Friday and it is expected that he will complete his work in Karachi before Tuesday night so that he can proceed to Sukkur to tour the affected areas.

ALL AGREE ON ALL-PARTY CABINET

Brisk activity is noticeable among all parties in the Assembly. While the Hindu and Congress Parties in the Assembly have made their position clear, namely that they will support any combination which can guarantee strict enforcement of peace and order in the province, the position taken by the two wings of the Muslim members in the Assembly yet remains unclarified, although both have expressed their readiness to work in an All-Party Government.

NO NEW PREMIER

Enquiries made by the "Associated Press" in Musling League circles show that the League will be prepared to ask one of its three Ministers to retire to make room in the present Cabinet for the leader of the Opposition (Khan Bahadur Allahbux), but in case it is proposed to have one more member from the Opposition Party in the present Cabinet then the Cabinet may be expanded to consist of eight members to accommodate one other Muslim and a third Hindu Minister, it being understood that no newcomer would be the Premier.

DAY OF DECISION ON MONDAY

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has called a meeting of the members of the Hindu Independent Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly on Monday morning and is meeting all Muslim members of the Assembly (supporters of the present Muslim Ministers as well as supporters of Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Leader of the Opposition) on Monday afternoon, when, it is understood, he will communicate to them his decision.

TERMS OF ANGLO-SOVIET PACT?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 16

Confirmation is now available in London that Britain offered Soviet Russia the following terms for a pact three weeks ago but no reply has been received as yet.

Recognition of the incorporation of Baltic States in the U.S.S.R., an assurance that Britain would not attack Russia or associate in any attack directed against Russia, and a guarantee for participation by Russia in any peace negotiation after the war.

RIBBENTROP TO VISIT ROME

BASLE, November 16

Von Ribbentrop is expected in political and diplomatic circles in Rome to visit the Italian Capital shortly, according to the Swiss newspaper "Basle Nachrichten."

It is held in Rome that Molotov's Berlin visit has rendered further exchange of views between Germany and Italy necessary.—Reuter.

SHIPYARDS IN HAMBURG BOMBED

Kiel Dockyard And Port Of Calais Raided

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Large scale operations were carried out against railway communications, shipyards, docks and public utility services in Hamburg by squadrons of R. A. F., says a night communique. In the docks and railways areas, many explosions and fires were caused. One large building was seen to blow up after it had been bombed, and is believed to have been destroyed completely. An oil refinery, and shipbuilding yards were the centres of heavy attacks as a result of which many fires were observed. Away from the docks, and on the north side of the city, the Gas Works at Barmbeck were bombed with excellent results.

A successful attack was also made against an electricity power station in Altona district as well as against other objectives in the city. Many outbreaks of fire resulted. Other aircraft raided Kiel Dockyard and the ports of Ostend and Calais. From all these operations, two aircraft have not returned.—Reuter.

Slight Aerial Activity Over Britain On Saturday

LONDON, Nov. 16.

There has been slight air activity over Britain to-day. Enemy planes are reported over Liverpool, west, east and north-east coastal towns. This morning a single raider dived and dropped bombs on a house in a south-east coast town and some damage was done. When it made off, it was chased by a Spitfire.

During yesterday's operations, the Germans lost 20 planes and Britain lost two fighters.—Reuter.

Through Non-Violence To World Peace

India's Freedom And British War Aims

WITHERING ATTACK ON SUPPLY DEPT.

REFERENDUM WILL SHOW PRESENT GOVT. HAS NO BACKING IN COUNTRY: DEBATE ON WAR-TAX BILL

WAR TAX BILL UNDER FIRE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The General debate on the Finance Bill continued to-day.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi resuming his unfinished speech declared that the Congress had become a menace to peace and orderly Government. Congress wanted freedom from Great Britain, but if Great Britain were to go under, who would give that freedom? The urgent task, therefore, was to compose communal and other differences and unitedly offer help to defeat Nazism.

NO NEED FOR SUPPLY DEPT.

He severely criticised the Supply Department. Declaring that there was no need to create it, and that the secrecy in which it was shrouded was because "it had too many men and too little work". Why, he asked, was the Directorate of Munitions Production bodily shifted to Calcutta? Was it because the Director General of that section did not like whatever check the Government of India were exercising over it?

PUBLIC FEARS.

He referred to the fears entertained by the public that Controllers and Liaison Officers had access to information about orders before the market came to know of them, while the Controller of Shipping was connected with a British shipping company whose antagonism to Indian shipping was well-known. He was not making any insinuation, but was only referring to genuine fears.

He concluded by giving his support to the Finance Bill.

Fundamental Issue

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, opposing the motion for consideration, said the fundamental issue was whether it was India's duty or interest to finance the war. He declared it was neither. The Commerce Member had stated that a declaration of war by His Majesty's Government was binding on the Dominions. Apart from the question of Constitutional Law involved in that assertion, it really amounted, declared Mr. Datta, to a confession that India had not been consulted. If India was not consulted with regard to the declaration, neither was she consulted with regard to the conduct of the war Even the European Group agreed that adequate information about the conduct of affairs was not forthcoming.

ROAD TO INDIAN FREEDOM.

Was it necessary, he asked, for England to fight Germany in order to give freedom to India, or was it necessary for India to fight Germany to get her freedom, Did Germany stand in the way of India's freedom? In his view it was for India to fight Downing Street, the Government of India and British Capital in order to get her freedom. In all the declarations made by Britain's Prime Minister about war aims, many a country in Europe was mentioned, but not India.

DELIBERATE SELF-DECEPTION.

The question had been put to Indians whether they preferred German or British rule. Mr. Giffiths had repeated it. Mr. Datta would ask the counter question. Supposing the choice was between your being given twenty stripes from one Magistrate and twenty-five stripes from another would you prefer twenty stripes because someone else would have given you twenty-five?

Mr. Griffiths replied that the choice really was between twenty stripes from one Magistrate and a bakshish from another.

Referring to the Commerce Member's declaration that everyone who was not behind the war was a traitor, Mr. Datta asserted it was evidence of deliberate self-deception; it only showed that the Commerce Member was absolutely out of touch with currents of thought in the country. Mr. Datta also commented on the way in which India was not given freedom in peace time and was told in war time that it was inopportune to talk of her own freedom. When exactly was the time to ask for freedom, he enquired.

A Case For Indian Effort

Mr. F. E. James declared: "There is a case for the people of this country to extend not only material assistance but moral and political assistance. Those who stand aside from giving that assistance will one day regret that they did not share in the trial of these times and in the victory in which every man of my race has unbounded confidence", (cheers). Even in the occupied countries there were free people co-operating in the war against the totalitarian powers. No man in this country was coerced into co-operation. He was invited to co-operate. He might stand aside so long as he did not make a definite endeavour to impede the war effort.

TO CONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. James began by welcoming the Finance Member's departure from previous practice and his willingness, subject to the overriding interests of public security, to lift the veil. He went on to stress two points which he said must be borne in mind—firstly all extravagant expenditure by the State and by the individual should be discouraged and secondly, the standard of life of the poor should not be lowered and the bare necessities of life should not be touched. He gave a word of encouragement and a word of warning to the Government. He said the full and enthusiastic support of his community was there for effective prosecution of the war; that was his word of encouragement; his word of warning was that that support would not be coming spontaneously unless the Government were prepared to take the country into its confidence much more than they had done in the past.

NO COERCION.

He rebutted the suggestion that coercion had been used in the collection of war fund. Speaking of Madras he declared that every step had been taken again and again both by His Excellency and by his Advisers to prevent coercion. On the other hand there had been complaints of coercion exercised by the Congress Party. He himself had received subscriptions from some Congress members under strict secrecy and could claim that there had been coercion by the leaders of the Congress.

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL GOVT.

He traced events leading up to the rejection of His Majesty's Government's offer both by the Congress and the Muslim League and said that when the Congress asked for the formation of a National Government to which power might be transferred for the first time, it was asking for a profound constitutional change during war tiime. It was asking the British people to believe that there was a basis for a national Government. And there was no indication from the Congress side as to what they intended the National Government to do. It was a puzzle to many people. What were Congress going to do with the forces which with the transfer of power would come under their control? Was it certain that the power would be used for the effective defence of this country?

QUESTION TO MUSLIM LEAGUE.

As he understood the Muslim League, they moved very close to acceptance in principle of the statement made by His Majesty's Government subject to various reservations. He should like to know whether that was final. Would they throw away the principle for the sake of details or was it that they feared that if they accepted it and Congress did not, Congress might come in later and upset the balance of power in the Council? The Muslim League, however, had made clear their position with regard to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Jinnah in his speech on "Id" day declared whatever the misdeeds of the British Government in the past, in the interests of India it was Muslims' duty to support and co-operate with them now in order to protect their own homes and hearths.

Mr. Jinnah: Read on.

Mr James indicated he had not got the latter part of the speech.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that his speech on the occasion had been mutilated and he had not been able to find out who was the culprit.

Mr. James said his only object in referring to the speech was to make clear the Muslim League Party leader's speech on the Finance Bill was awaited to see how he would implement that duty to which he had alluded in the "Id" day speech.

MR. JAMES AND C. D

Referring once again to the Congress Party, Mr. James said he was left with the question whether they really meant co-operation in war effort. There was profound and wide-spread distrust of their intention if they captured power at the Centre. Now the Congress Party had handed the baby to the Mahatma whose ways were inscrutable. "I have held the view that civil disobedience is not and cannot be a non-violent movement, whether it is expressed through one person or as a mass movement. It is a cloak for coercion and for violence".

Mr. Asaf Ali: Would Mr. James advise the Congress to turn violent? (laughter and cheers).

Mr. James said he would hesitate to give any advice to the Congress. To call civil disobedience movement, he went on, was to dissemble.

WAR AIMS.

Proceeding to answer questions about war aims, he said that the Labour Party in England which had no responsibility for the policy which led to the war were now the spearhead of the National Government which was representative of the National will. That Labour Party knew what the war aims were. President Roosevelt had declared the war aims as freedom of speech, thought, movement and religion and the decencies of life and he was re-elected.

Sikhs And War

Lala Shamlal in a maiden speech elaborated the Congress case for "non-violence and truth", which alone, according to him, could bring about lasting peace in the world.

Sardar Sant Singh pointed out that the issues involved in the debate were very important ones. It was not merely a question of raising additional taxation. The debate was intended to declare India's attitude towards the war. Sardar Sant Singh declared that there were no two opinions that the war must be won. This he said was the Sikhs' attitude towards the war. The Sikhs believed in non-violence as a policy and not as a creed. But while they yielded to none in their desire to win the war, they were equally determined to know what was to be India's future. The last war was declared to be fought for the principle of self-determination and yet those principles were never made applicable to India. "How do we know that England means business as far as we are concerned in this war, when she did not mean business after the last war? There are no indications to the contrary so far".

As regards Mr. James reference to the Viceroy's statement that Britain could not transfer power to a party to which large body of persons in this country were opposed, Sardar Sant Singh asked the British Government to take a referendum in regard to the Government in power in this country.

Proceeding he said that it was repeatedly pointed out that there were differences in this country. Yes, there were differences, but there were no differences on one point that the Viceroy's declaration was unsatisfactory and showed no intention to part with power. He declared that differences would continue as long as power was not transferred.

DEMOCRACY AND NEW ORDER.

"But as soon as the power is transferred, I make bold to say that Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Mohammed Ali Jinnah will pull the chariot of the State together as one man".

Mr. Jinnah: Who will ride in the chariot?

Sant Singh: The Sikhs (laughter).

Proceeding Sardar Sant Singh dealt with the claim that the war was being fought for Democracy and a New Order. There was no democracy in India and no promise of a New Order for this country. Sardar Sant Singh criticised the working of the Defence of India Act and administration of the Supply Department and urged Government to come out with a bold policy to con-

(Continued on page 17)

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 2, 1997
Muslim: Sawal 15, 1359
Parsi: Khordad 14, 1310
Hightide: 1-13; 14-5
Lowtide: 7-59; 6-9
Sunrise: 6h. 46m.
Sunset 6h. 1m.

SARASWAT UNION

The social gathering of the above Union will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Vanamali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI

A meeting of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at "Gulistan", 12th Road, Khar. Professor V. G. Rao will preside.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Executive of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A special meeting to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the Lodge will be held at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

JOGESHWARI MARATHI SCHOOL

Mr. Laxmikant S. Dabholkar will preside over the prize distribution ceremony of the Local Board Marathi School at Jogeshwari to be held in the Shantaram Mangesh Hall, Saraswati Bagh at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

A. R. P. AT KHAR

There will be a rally of A.R.P. Wardens at the C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Sadashivrao Wakankar.

HINDU SABHA, PAREL

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Sabha, Parel, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the "Shivaji Vyayam Mandir" at Bhoiwada, Parel.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SANGHA

Under the auspices of the above Sangha, Mr. B. M. Kodikal will explain 'Kavya-Rachana' in Kannada to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the Union at Shalwala Building, Lal Baug, Bombay.

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN VYAYAM SHALA

The annual social gathering of the Institution will come off to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Arthur Road Bridge, Chinchpokli, Bombay. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

TELUGU SEVA SANGH

The first anniversary meeting of the Sangh will be held on the Jamboree Maidan, Worli, to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will address.

HARIJAN'S BHAJAN CELEBRATIONS

The Harijans of Vile Parle have arranged for Bhajan celebration to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Shraddhanand Nivas, Shraddhanand Road (East), when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

Several Bhajan Mandals from the Bombay City have been invited to participate.

MEETING OF LAUNDRY OWNERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Laundry Owners' Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, to discuss the provisions of the Shop Assistants and Establishment Act.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

There will be a debate at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the City High School, Thakurdwar, when Miss K. K. Vakharkar will propose that 'In the opinion of the House, the Modern Educated Woman is a failure in life'. Miss [illegible] Senjit will lead the opposition. Miss S. V. Vijaykar will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"New Moon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Young People". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"I Love You Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sea Hawk". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—George Formby Comedy—"Let George Do It". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Hindustan Hamara". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Trust Your Wife". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Standing Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference met to-day in Bachhraj and Co. Ltd. premises. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was voted to the Chair in absence of the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is understood that the Committee informally discussed the problems created on account of the President's arrest and the recent development in political situation of the country. No decision has, however, been given to the press.

The meeting adjourned for to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay

To-day (Sunday) Kala Kalelkar will preside over a public function arranged by the Hindi Prachar Sabha for distributing prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the Wardha Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Examination from the Girgaon Centre, at the Aryan Education Society High School Hall near Opera House, Tram Terminus, at 4-30 p.m. The well-known writer in Hindi, Pandit Sudarshanji will deliver a lecture on the occasion.

For the successful candidates from the Fort Centre, another public function is arranged on the same day at the Kabibai High School Lecture Hall, Bazargate Street, at 9 a.m. Shree Amritlal Nanavati will preside, and Shree K. V. Acharya, M.A. will deliver a lecture.

A similar function for the Dadar and the Suburban Centres will be held on Sunday, the 24th instant. Programme will be announced later.

DIVINE SERVICE

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

The opening ceremony of the Reading Room, Table-Tennis and Badminton Court will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Sabha (Khote Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga), under the presidentship of Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

LECTURE ON MUSIC

On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will deliver a public lecture on the attendant Raginis of Bhairav, in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahedin Mansion at Poibavdi, Parel from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth and Hindi Sahitya Mandal, Mr. R. B. Agrawal, will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Seven Hundred Years of Hindi Literature" (from 1300 A.D. up-to-date) to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the office of Hindi Vidyapeeth, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road under the presidentship of Pandit Shyam Sunder Bajaj, Visharad.

ST. XAVIER'S ASSOCIATION

Old Boys of St. Xavier's High School and St. Xavier's College are meeting at the St. Xavier's High School, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, will preside at the inauguration.

Providing of books to poor students, extension of library, organising lecture tours will constitute some of the many aims and objects of the Association.

MATUNGA YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

In celebration of the third anniversary of the Club, the members of the Matunga Young Men's Club will give a public demonstration of Physical Feats to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at the Maidan of the Club Premises, near the King's Circle Tram Terminus, Matunga. Interesting items of music, dance etc. are also included. Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat will preside.

KHANDWA-MHOW PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 15.

The Khandwa Mhow Passenger train on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line met with an accident near Ajanti, resulting in a derailment of practically the whole train, whose Engine went 30ft. off the track. The accidental entanglement of the Engine and its tender averted a disaster, which otherwise would have ended in numerous casualties. It is alleged that the train was coming in speed along the down gradient with a long carve. The track is reported to be bad. Police investigation is held up for want of expert examination of the spot.

Our Cover Page Picture

The picture "Moulvi" which appears on the cover page of this issue is by Mr. V. S. Gurjar (not "Gujjar", which is a misprint) G. D. Art. The original, which is in oils, has won two Gold Medals very recently—one at the Maharashtra Art Association Exhibition, 1940, Poona, and the other at the Indian Academy of Fine Art Exhibition in aid of War Fund, 1940, held at Amritsar.

Alleged Assault On Sub-Inspector By Externee

A sensational murderous assault was committed on Sub-Inspector Pradhan of the Bhoiwada police station by a Rampuri externee in very premises of the Bhoiwada police station when he was brought, held tight in his arms by the Havildar of the C. I. D. Department from Dadar Police Court. Sub-Inspector Pradhan escaped death by narrow margin. The accused made good his escape.

PUROHIT HOTEL STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, discharged D. S. Desai, G. V. Gupte, Gomes, Fernandez, and Caprel as Ravishanker D. Mehta, the complainant, did not wish to lead evidence in the case he had preferred against the accused on charges of criminal intimidation and abetment.

The complainant is the Manager of the Purohit Hotel at the Churchgate Reclamation. The first two accused are the office-bearers of the Lal Bauta Hotel Kamgar Union and the other accused are the employees of Purohit Hotel. The complaint was a sequel to a strike on the part of some of the employees of the hotel.

As the complainant did not wish to lead evidence, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

B.A., B.Sc. And B. Com. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the B.A. (Pass) Examination held in October, 1940:

PASS

2 3 4 5 6 9 12 13 14 16 17 18 19
22 24 27 28 32 33 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 45 46 47 48 49 50 52 56
57 58 59 60 63 64 65 67 68 69 71
72 79 83 84 86 87 90 91 93 94 95
96 97 98 99 102 103 104 105 107
108 110 111 112 117 118 122 123
124 126 127 131 135 137 138 145
146 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
167 169 170 171 173 174 175 176
177 178 180 184 185 186 187 188
189 190 191 193 194 195 197 198
199 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 210
211 214 215 216 217 218 219 220
222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230
231 232 234 236 238 240 241 242
243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250
251 252 253 260 262 264 265 267
269 271 272 273 274 276 277 278
280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287
288 291 292 293 295 296 298 302

B. Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examination:

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION: 81.

PASSED IN THE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT ONLY

6 9 12 16 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 30
39 40 41 48 50 51 53 55 60 62 64
65 68 69 70 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79
83 84 85 86 87 89 90 94 95 96 97
100 104 105 106 109 111 114 118
124 126 129 130 131 133 134 136
138 139 141 148 150 151 152 153
154 158 161 163 164 165 166 169
184 185 186 188 189 190 191 192
193 195 196 197 199 200 202 210
212 214 215 218 220 221 225 226

B.COM. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the B.Com. Examination:

SECOND CLASS

28 48.

PASS

1 2 4 7 10 15 20 22 24 33 36 39
42 44 46 52 54 58 59 61 72 75 78 79
80 83 85 86 88 89 92 94 95 97 98
113 114 116 123 126 127 128 130
131 134 135 136 137 140 145 146
148 149 150 151 153 154 156 157
158 160 162 163 165 171 173 175
176 178 180.

PASSED IN AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SUBJECT

9 11 17 53 64 65 101 141 147.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO

The Literary Committee of the Instituto Luso-Indiano have arranged a series of lectures and debates of practical and cultural interest to the Goan community. These will be held in the hall of the Instituto and are open to the public.

A Symposium of Goan problems in which about eight speakers will briefly dwell on the different problems with which the Goan community is at present confronted. The Symposium will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Prof. C. D. Pinto will preside.

DIABETES BE CURED!

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

the renowned specialist in SUCCESSFUL treatment of DIABETES has now returned to Bombay after an extensive tour. Radical and permanent cure of this much dreaded melody even in chronic cases has been achieved by his Rare and Invaluable Treatment.

HOURS OF PERSONAL CONSULTATION
9 TO 11 A.M. & 6 TO 8 P.M.
AT
1ST FLOOR, SNEH SADAN,
209A VINCENT ROAD,
MATUNGA, BOMBAY 19.

About 'I Want A Divorce'

A New Precedent In Hollywood

Joan Blondell and her husband, Dick Powell, who are co-starred in Paramount's "I Want a Divorce", recently established a Hollywood precedent with the astonishing announcement that they will personally undertake the development of a child star, who, they are convinced will win the hearts of movie-goers as no youngster has since Jackie Coogan.

Joan and Dick announced they are sponsoring the career of 6-year-old Mickey Kuhn, sensational little actor working with them in "I Want a Divorce".

Mickey's astounding performance to date in a most difficult role in the film, in one scene of which he is required to manage more than seven minutes of tricky dialogue, has for days been the talk of the Paramount lot, and the lad has endeared himself in particular to Miss Blondell.

In her first scene with Mickey the boy was directed to throw himself into Joan's arms. It was an intensely emotional scene, and Director Ralph Murphy ordered half a dozen rehearsals before the first take was attempted. There were several takes after that, and when Murphy eventually called a halt, satisfied with the work of the boy and the star, Mickey just stayed in Joan's arms, and Joan held him there. Both were tired. After that the lovely blonde star and the boy were inseparable.

Joan and Dick say they have pledged themselves to furthering the lad's climb to stardom by insisting he is given every opportunity on any lot on which they work, and by coaching him and closely watching his career until he has reached the top. Mickey's parents fully approve the sponsoring.

Mickey's work stood out recently in "Gone With the Wind" and "Juarez".

BUYS MOUNTAIN VIEW

Director James Hogan is so enthusiastic about Arizona's Superstition Mountain country as background for his new Paramount picture "Texas Rangers Ride Again" that he has bought a ranch in the locality where the mountain is framed in his front window.

The Choice Of Eight Cities!

STAGE FILM CO.'S

"PĀK-DĀMAN"

(Shaheed-e-Naz)

Daily 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.

To-day 1-30 p.m.

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

BROADWAY TALKIES

Dadar,

Best Musical Extravaganza

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

"Chintamani"

(in Tamil)

Starring:—

M. K. THAYAGARAJA BHAGAVATHAR,
K. ASWATHAMMA,
Y V. RAO & OTHERS.

Rare opportunity—DON'T MISS

Newsreels Must Be Indian In Outlook And Enterprise

LAST SUNDAY WE PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE BY MR. PATHY ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIAN NEWSREELS AND REFERRED TO MR. A. K. FAZULBHOY'S TALK IN THIS BEHALF WITH A FEW FILM JOURNALISTS A FEW DAYS AGO.

LETTERS WERE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR MAKING INQUIRIES AS TO WHAT MR. FAZULBHOY HAD TO SAY ON THIS TOPIC. WE REPRODUCE HERE, THEREFORE, THE SUBSTANCE OF WHAT HE SAID IN HIS TALK WITH THE JOURNALISTS. WE ARE INDEBTED TO 'CHITRAREKHA', A FILM MAGAZINE FOR THIS TALK.

An interesting situation arises in India, now, ever since the Fox Movietone Company have been showing in the Indian Theatres their newsreels with Indian commentaries, People are asking and wondering whether this important branch of the Film Industry—namely, production of newsreel is to be neglected and whether Indian enterprise is to go to the background, and foreigners are going to exploit the market in this direction.

The Indian newsreel is conceived as something quite different from what we understand by newsreel as exhibited by Fox of Universal. The newsreel as contemplated by several responsible people in the Indian Film Industry, is something more effective. A Committee appointed by the Indian Motion Picture Congress, which studied the efforts made in India to produce newsreel, came to the conclusion that in India the newsreel has to serve a different purpose.

It is not necessary at this stage, to go into the endless problems of India. In a country where majority of the population is illiterate, where it is necessary to improve the standard of the people in ordinary everyday matters of life, a very great weapon at hand is the Cinema. The utility of the Cinema in education, in public instruction and for general information cannot be overstated. The film industry and persons connected with the film industry have always impressed upon the public and upon those who are responsible for government, that this aspect of the film industry should not be neglected and that the film industry should be considered as a National Key Industry.

Private commercial enterprise cannot come forward to produce films for educational purposes etc., and if they do, it is doubtful whether enough capital could be attracted. It is quite possible that, like Radio Broadcasting in the initial stages, the whole enterprise may fail in a miserable manner.

In the early or even in the later Twenties, an agitation was carried on to work up public opinion in favour of a Radio Broadcasting system for India. But there was a great deal of indifference, and it was never realised what a powerful instrument Radio could be, and it was left to a private enterprise to start broadcasting studios in India. When this company failed, then Government took it up in a most half-hearted manner, and even now no one can say that India enjoys a perfect broad-casting system. But the Government is maintaining and spending money on broadcasting equipment because it has realised its vital significance in the national life. To India, the film is a far greater and more powerful medium. We, who are interested in the Film Industry, and who realise what an important role it is playing in other parts of the world, believe, that the film should be made greater use of by the Government for doing constructive national work.

We have, therefore, been pressing Government that the way in which it can practically help in establishing a proper branch of the film industry to help the National work, is to inaugurate and foster a newsreel organisation. The newsreel can give news regarding the War, educate the public and show that the people all over India are one Indian race, whether they are Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. A Bengali villager or a Gujerati villager does the same work, and lives the same way as any other villager in any other part of the country; in other words, the newsreel service can bring about unity in the country, remove the bars of communalism and provincialism, in a perfectly healthy and normal manner. This is one little thing far reaching in consequence, the propaganda film can do. It can also do direct help in various ways and also help in solving the problems which are arising daily on account of the European War.

So, we who are made responsible by the Indian Motion Picture Congress, drew up a report and recommended that under Government patronage, a Newsreel Company should be formed and that the newsreels should be issued which should be made compulsory for every Cinema in India to exhibit.

On representing to the Government we will now be told that Fox Movietone are supplying the want by giving foreign newsreel with Indian language commentaries. As far as Government propaganda is concerned, that is enough. Fox is giving important war information, and also local news like the working of the Roger Mission, and soon, and it is not costing anything to the Government. But in the interest of the nation, and from a longer viewpoint, we cannot say that Fox Movietone, an American Organisation, would serve in the best manner possible, India needs.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

Coming back to what we want India to supply it is, perhaps, wrong to refer it as a newsreel. It is really something more. It can serve the same purpose as "March of Time" is doing in America.

The Indian Newsreel is not merely intended to show to the people of India the arrival of Canadian Army in England, or what Naval Force in England is doing, or to show the Duchess of Kent opening a Nursing Home, but we want to show to the people of India what is being done to develop India. We want to show to the people the good that is being done by the various electrical projects, dams for irrigation works what the hospitals are doing how great and urgent is the necessity of Indian women to take to nursing, how much it is necessary to preserve the purity of water in the wells, what is to be done if there is an epidemic, and many other things.

From a purely national point of view, it is obvious that the Indian newsreel should be an Indian enterprise, fully Indian in its outlook, and should serve India. It is a force that is more powerful than radio.

In conclusion I would appeal to all to agitate for the formation of an Organisation on the lines I have just discussed above briefly, to study the report of the Indian Motion Picture Committee on Newsreel production.

Colour Comes Into Its Own

Dominating Feature Of 1940 Films

The year 1940 will be memorable in motion picture history because colour will make its final conquest of the screen.

This is Hollywood's belief today following the Press preview of a picture called "Typhoon" made in Technicolour, coupled with the fact that the cost of colour has been dropped about 20 per cent.

Technicolour, according to the experts, came into its own in the Paramount Picture, "Typhoon," which co-stars Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston because it proves itself in process and trick shots. The preview audiences were amazed because colour blended so well with complicated process filming as flames swept an entire tropic island, and then as a great typhoon swept over the same island to extinguish the flames.

"In the amazing improvement in film and special processing of it lies the success of this picture," explains Gordon Jennings in charge of Paramount's special effects department. "We found that any 'trick' photography could be accomplished with colour as well as with black and white film."

CHEAPNESS OF COLOUR

As Hollywood watched the production of the picture to determine how colour would work in the baboratories, another objection to the use of colour was being overcome. A price drop was announced which makes the use of colour 20 per cent. cheaper. Colour now costs about 15 per cent. more than black and white, according to the experts. This amounts to around dol. 40.000 or dol. 50,000 on average feature, as against an extra cost of dol. 60,000 to dol. 65,000 over black and white only a few short months ago.

The success of recent colour productions, including "Typhoon," "Dr. Cyclops," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Gone With the Wind," just to mention a few, has practically established it over black and white.

"People who have seen pictures in colour have a hard time coming back to see black and white," Jennings declares.

Indication of the trend is found in the recent decision of Cecil B. De Mille, quarter-century veteran, to use Technicolour for the first time in "North West Mounted Police," His last success was "Union Pacific", which was in black and white.

"I realize how much more effective "Union Pacific" would have been in colour, and I immediately made up my mind to do my next production in Technicolour," De Mille stated.

The largest number of important pictures to date is now running thtough the Technicolour laboratories. With "Typhoon" just completed, the Technicolour Company is busy with "North West Mounted Police," now before the cameras; "Maryland," and "Down Argentine Way" also under way, and numerous short subjects for Paramount and other studios.

Cricket Championship

Maharashtra Put Up Record Score

Deodhar Collects 246: Bombay Lose One For Nil

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Maharashtra (1st Innings) 675
Bombay (1st Innings for 1 wicket) 0

Six hundred and seventy-five was the toll Maharashtra took off Bombay's bowling before their innings closed shortly before time on Saturday. Vijay Merchant gave the ball to every man in his team, bar the wicket-keeper and S. M. Kadri, but none made any impression against the Maharashtrian stalwarts.

Strange things happen in cricket, but one would have to be extremely optimistic, if they picture Bombay topping the huge total put up by their opponents.

The situation has been aggravated. On Saturday Bombay were allowed seven minutes at the crease and in that time had lost one man with not a single on the book, Hindlekar giving his side a duck.

THE GREAT DEODHAR

All cricketers will salute that great old stager Deodhar, who collected no less than 246. Most people felt, he could have kept on scoring, when he was out. He appeared tired and satisfied and a wee bit of care-free cricket crept into his otherwise usual careful stand at the crease. Bombay most people felt could learn much in the way of work in the field.

Prof. D. B. Deodhar and Y. N. Gokhale resumed play in the first innings of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Maharashtra and Bombay on the Poona Club ground this morning when Havewalla opened the attack from the Club end to the Poona skipper who was then 80 and Maharashtra's total stood at 385. Y. N. Gokhale was run out when he tried to steal a short one off Havewalla and Rangnekar with his characteristically accurate throw knocked the wicket (393-5-17). Four hundred went on the board within 15 minutes of play and Deodhar reached his century in 225 minutes with nine boundaries.

Saravate who had joined him gave him a very useful stand but was l.b.w. to Hakim (429-6-14). B. J. Mohoni replaced him and opened with a boundary to the leg off Hakim. He struck his own wicket while trying to chop Hakim (441-7-8).

450 REACHED

Deodhar had a life when Hakim dropped him at midon. Khot suffering, he had relieved Vijay Merchant. Merchant made frequent changes in bowling, but Deodhar was unmoved. Lieut. Ushaq Ahmad who joined him took Maharashtra's total to 450. (

When play was adjourned for lunch the score board showed 489 while Deodhar was 129 and Ushaq Ahmad had scored 20.

FIVE HUNDRED REACHED

Deodhar had a "runner" to run for him when play was resumed after lunch. The batsmen were now masters of the bowling

Driving Tarapore to mid-off, Deodhar sent up the five-hundred after the innings had lasted 458 minutes. Shortly afterwards Deodhar completed his individual 150. Ushaq had a "life" at this stage. Havewalla failing to hold him off Khot in the slips. The Deodhar-Ushaq partnership produced a hundred runs in 118 minutes. Then Merchant used his ninth bowler M. S. Naik. One more catch was dropped, Ushaq being the lucky batsman then at 588, Ushaq was eventually l.-b.-w. to Havewalla. The eighth wicket added 147 runs.

DEODHAR'S EXHILARATING GAME.

When play was resumed after lunch 500 were put up within ten minutes of the play. Deodhar, who had taken a runner, reached 150 after 25 minutes' play in the afternoon and showed that age has not impaired his run getting powers. The partnership of Deodhar and Ushaq Ahmed produced 100 runs in 125 minutes, the latter contributing forty runs. Deodhar with powerful drive to the mid-on boundary carried Maharashtra total to 550.

The Bombay Skipper tried several bowling changes, but runs continued to mount up. Ushaq reached his 50 after 140 minutes and played the game of an opening batsman, cautious and steady with occasional boundary strokes He was l.b.w. to Havewalla when 54 and Deodhar who was 187 was then joined by Jadhav, the first reserve in the place of the Raja of Jath who is not playing (568-8-54). Jadhao had a life of Havewalla who failed to reach a high one. 600 were recorded when play was adjourned for tea. But Deodhar failed to reach his second century, being two runs short of it.

Deodhar completed his individual 200 after having been at the wicket for 420 minutes. Then he hit out and almost monopolised the play. Merchant had to wait till 629 was reached before he could launch an attack against Jadhav with the new ball. Merchant himself with Hakim opened the attack with the fresh ball and in his first over had Jadhao bowled (632-9-6). Patwardhan, the last man, joined Deodhar and once again a tussle between bowlers and batsmen ensued.

When the total was 652 a new record for team score was established in the tournament, Maharashtra improving their own performance of last year against Baroda.

At last Deodhar tried to hit Havewalla and lifted him to long-off where he was held by Wadia. Thus Maharashtra's first innings closed for 675.

BOMBAY BAT

With only seven minutes for draw of stumps Bombay went in and opened with Hindlekar and Kenny. Patwardhan was entrusted with the Maharashtra attack. Hindlekar facing him. Hindlekar, who made a shaky start, put up the fourth ball from the shoulder of the bat and was caught by Mohoni at short leg (0-1-0). Hakim joined Kenny and the pair played out time.

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)

K. V. Bhandarkar, c and b Havewalla	91
S. W. Sohoni, l.-b.-w. b Hakim	120
R. V. Bhajekar, c Havewalla, b Ibrahim	0
D. B. Deodhar c sub. b Havewalla	246
V. S. Hazare, c Hindlekar, b Rangnekar	76
Y. N. Gokhale, (run out)	17
C. W. Sarawate, l.-b.-w. b Hakim	14
B. J. Mohoni b Hakim	8
Ushaq Ahmad, l.-b.-w. b Havewalla	54
K. M. Jadhav, b Merchant	6
M. K. Patwardan, (not out)	21
Extras	22
Total	675

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	21	3	52	1
Hakim	41	6	153	3
Khot	19	3	66	0
Havewalla	52.1	7	137	3
Tarapore	46	6	17	0
Ibrahim	18	4	47	1
Kenny	1	0	13	0
Rangnekar	19	1	58	1
Naik	2	0	10	0

Fall of Wickets:—1/204, 2/205, 3/216, 4/371, 5/393, 6/429, 7/441, 8/588, 9/632.

BOMBAY (First Innings)

Hindlekar, c Mohoni, b Patwardhan	0
Kenny (not out)	0
S. A. Hakim (not out)	0
Extras	0
Total (for 1 wkt)	0

Quadrangular Soccer

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The first match in the Soccer Quadrangular, in which players drawn from all parts of India are playing for their communities, was played this evening; the Hindus meeting the Anglo-Indians. The match was in conclusive each side scoring once.

Southern Punjab Win

PATIALA, Nov. 16.

In the Cricket Championship of India, Southern Punjab beat Delhi and District by an innings and 58 runs.

N. I. C. A. Well Placed

PESHAWAR, Nov. 16.

At the close of play in the Ranji Trophy match the N. W. F. P. were faced with a task of making 318 for victory against the Northern India Cricket Association.

WEEK-END CRICKET

The two week-end matches that are of main interest to cricket fans began on Saturday on the Islam and Hindu Gymkhana grounds. At the former venue the home club met the B. E. S. T. Alongside the Hindus opposed the Rest

At the close of play on Saturday the scores were as follows:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB

B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB

S. Mahadeo c M. I. Merchant b A. Patel	5
A. J. Contractor st. Maka b Chippa	36
N. Printer b Heptullah	9
S. R. Ardker c and b Y. Shaikh	63
G. L. Patil not out	17
D. B. Satha not out	32
N. Achhadwala, M. Dalal, Hansoti, R. S. Irani and M. Patel—to bat	
Extras	15
Total (for 4 wkts.)	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ahmed Patel	9	3	34	1
S. Heptullah	13	3	34	1
Akbar Khan	12	1	31	0
A. R. Chippa	16	1	52	1
Y. Shaikh	7	1	11	2

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI v. THE REST

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI

J. Y. Desai b E. Shaw	53
S. L. Patil not out	69
R. P. Jai c Alexander b Bhalerao	31
S. V. Palwanker not out	2
P. R. Dalvi, R. R. Wadker, K. H. Jobanputra, S. N. Mehta, M. S. Gurtu, J. G. Nilker and M. N. Raiji to bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wkts.)	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. C. Roach	8	1	31	0
E. Mendoza	10	1	26	0
E. Shaw	8	0	44	1
S. Oliveira	13	3	29	0
P. Bhalerao	7	1	25	1

Order of going out 1 and 3.

Through Non-Violence To World Peace

(Continued From Page 14)

ciliate India towards wholehearted co-operation in war effort.

Mr. Gadgil said that if Mr. Griffiths really realised what war meant to his country, he would not have made the speech that he did. That was not the way to seek the Congress or the country's co-operation.—A. P.

Adjournment Ruled Out

Sami Venkatachalam Chettiar attempted to secure admission to an adjournment motion to discuss "the failure of the Government to take adequate steps to maintain a proper level of prices of agricultural commodities contrary to the assurances given by the Central Government and the consequent catastrophic fall in prices and immeasurable loss sustained by agriculturists with respect to groundnuts from the commencement of this week".

In reply to the President's questions Mr. Chettiar said that the assurance was given on September 12, but the fall in prices of groundnuts occurred this week and authentic information about the fall was received by him only today.

THE ASSURANCE

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, objecting to the motion stated that this was not a specific motion. The question of falling prices had been before the Government for the last six months, and the assurance to which the mover referred was not that prices would be kept at any particular level at all. The assurance merely was that His Majesty's Government would purchase groundnuts at £10 per ton F.O.B. He read reports of the Bombay Market which stated that the prices of groundnuts improved on November 13 on reports that 4,000 tons had been purchased for the United Kingdom.

The President ruled out the motion.

Catering In Railways

During question time in the Assembly this morning Sir Andrew Clow, Communications Member, replied in the negative to Shaikh Siddique's question whether the Indian catering system and the rules in respect of it were uniform on all Indian railways including company managed ones.

Sir Andrew said that apart from the fact that it was very doubtful whether one uniform catering system was desirable throughout India, Government were not in a position to issue instructions to campany-managed railways regarding their catering system.

Sir Ziauddin asked if the rules framed by the Central Advisory Committee were not as binding on company-managed railways as on State-managed railways.

Sir Andrew pointed out that company-managed railways were not obliged to follow those rules. —A. P.

Congress Nationalist Attitude

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, in the course of his speech to-day in the Assembly on the Finance Bill opposed the principle of the Bill.

This is indicated in the lobby circles as the attitude of the Congress Nationalist Party towards the Finance Bill.—A.P.

Saturday's Races

Favourites Fail In Succession

"One I Love" Annexes Wellington Plate In Thrilling Finish

TREBLE FOR PATEL AND DOUBLES FOR BRITT AND EUDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Second Day of the winter meeting at Mahaluxmi was another day of hectic racing. Favourites failed in regular succession causing an incessant drain on the punter's purse. Snapper's was the only popular victory of the day. Patel, the trainer had the pleasure of saddling a good treble, including One I Love, the Kashmir Castaway, whom Eude brought home to victory in a thrilling finish, in the Wellington Plate, the Chief Event of the day. Trainer Thompson Saddled two winners and Jockeys Britt and Eude had a double each.

SHOCKS FROM THE START

The Karjat Plate saw the Kolhapur bracket much in demand at twos. Bayhas, and Alwar had some following at four and five from the bond. Metro and Kannan Beg, both neglected ones were engaged in a gruelling fight in which the latter prevailed by a short-head incidentally, paying Rs. 175 for win. This was a shock to the punters as they never took into reckoning this grey from Talib's stable, especially after three consecutive miserable performances at Poona. Alwar threw down his rider Irani between the four and five and finished the course riderless. Mujbil Hamid though aged ran a surprising third. The favourite Aneed ran a poor fourth.

The Son of Sheridan was made the best to stand in the Lahore Plate but he could not just catch Mountain Daisy who won in an exciting finish. Christopher Wren a good third with Come True fourth. Among the beaten My Patsy was impressive.

The Auckland Park Plate, a sprint event for horses in class four provided another thrilling finish between Loveable, and Shermount in which the former however was given the verdict by a short-head. Loveable is a smart sprinter whose performance last season, punters had obviously forgotten. Bond rode a very smart race on the daughter of Link Boy to beat the daughter of Sheridan. Lords the favourite finished nowhere.

SNAPPER MAKES AMENDS

The only popular victory of the day was snapper's. Punters never searched for any other likely winner but just plumped on Snapper. Britt kept the Baroda Chestnut quite handy and from the distance just drew away to win as he liked by a couple and half length. Sarkhat Hamyar ran a good second and Rabdan third.

Torch Royal and Cougar had almost equal backing in the Redcar Plate a nine furlong event for horses in class three, Davison astride the Gainsborough Geldwin, won in a canter. Golden Mantle, true to its form and with Meekings up ran second and Cash Book third. Cougar just ran out of money.

EUDE SHINES

The finish of the Wellington Plate kept the excited punters quite on their toes. Usk the favourite was practically hailed the winner but Eude on One I Love delivered a terrific challenge and won on the post beating the favourite by a short-head. It was a really spectacular finish that Eude brought off on the Kashmir Castaway which was not much fancied. Crushed Corn out for the first time ran a commendable race, placing fourth.

The Hopeful Plate blasted all the punters' hopes in the concluding event of the day. Nassar and the Baroda bracket enjoyed a good following at forms but the winner was the bottom weight Turkey, on whom Eude completed his double for the day, paying Rs. 135 for win. Mathkoor from the Baroda bracket obviously neglected, paid a surprising dividend of Rs. 86 for place.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 50-8 on each ticket and the Daily Treble 2,851-8.

Details:—

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's KANNAN BEG 8-6 Md. Khan 1
Mr G A Jasdanvalla's METRO 8-6 Y S Khan 2
Mr P B Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9-0 Oosman 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ANEED 8-6 Y Devne 4

Not run: Filfil 8-6.
Won by: Short head, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 175. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 36 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE LAHORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ice's MOUNTAIN DAISY 8-3 Whiteside 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's PROMINENT 8-6 Britt 2
Mr E Y Chetty's CHRISTOPHER WREN 8-6 Davison 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's COME TRUE 8-3 Brace 4

Not run: Sun Rose 8-3, Miss Take 8-3.
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: J. Thompson.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 8-1 Britt 1
Mr M D Petit's SARKHAT HAMYAR 8-12 Davison 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RABDAN 8-6 Sibbritt 3
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's STARLIGHT 9-0 cd. 8-7 Naji Dawood 4

All ran.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 36 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 46 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE REDCAR PLATE Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr M D Petit's TORCH ROYAL 8-4 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8-9 Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH BOOK 7-11 Sibbritt 3
Mr F A Irani's COUGAR 8-11 Meherjee 4

All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 56 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LOVEABLE 8-12 Bond 1
Mr Diamond's SHERMONT 7-11 Whiteside 2
Mr A Svanavar's SO THAT'S THAT 9-0 Maxwell 3
Mr M D Petit's DR. MARY 8-8 Davison 4

Not ran: Albertine 8-8, Conway 8-2.
Won by: Short head, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 1 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 140. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE LAHORE PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's DOUBLE OAK 8-6 Whiteside 1
H H the Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 8-6 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE OF DEWAS 8-6 Sibbritt 3
Mr K E Dossa's ASHAVARI 8-3 Jadhav 4

All ran.
Won by: 1 length, 3/4 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: H R Somekh.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 9-0 Eude 1
Mr M D Petit's USK 8-2 Davison 2
Mr A J Hoyt's PLAY ON 8-11 Roberts ... 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CRUSHED CORN 8-7 Meekings 4

All ran.
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 39 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 9-2 Britt 1
Mrs Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 7-4 cd. 7-5 Whiteside 2
Mr P B Avasia's LORD CLARION 9-0 Brace 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SPORTING KING 8-5 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Hi-Ho.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE HOPEFUL PLATE—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Mr Abdul Hakim Jasdanwalla's TURKEY 7-7 Eude 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MATHKOOR 7-9 Meekings 2
Mr K E Dossa's ROMANTIC PRINCE 8-2 Whiteside 3
Mr K B Pole's NASSAR 8-4 Brace 4

All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 135. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: K H Irani.

Students Demonstrate Against Repression

Demand Freedom To Carry On Normal Activities Of Their Federation And Release Of Students In Jail Or In Detention

Hundreds of Bombay students of both sexes met at the Chowpatty foreshore on Saturday evening to observe the Anti-Repression Day. Mr. M. L. Shah, President of the All-India Students' Federation, presided.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution recording its protest against repression and urging upon Government to allow students to carry on normal political activities under the aegies of their various unions and federation.

The students also demonstrated tumultuously.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"This meeting of the students of Bombay vehemently condemns the repressive policy of the Government. Hundreds of students, all over the country, are arrested. Some are detained indefinitely without trial. Civil liberties, whatever little we had before the outbreak of the War, are completely destroyed. The activities of the All-India Students' Federation are unjustifiably hampered in various ways. Our journal the 'Students' Call' is gagged. Students are deprived of their scholarships and thrown out of their institutions. Students in Bengal can't even meet without Police permission.

This meeting calls upon the Government to release students and allow the Students' Federation to carry on its normal activities.

pennant and other banners and posters were prominently displayed by the processionists.

Earlier in the day, flag salutation was held at the Bombay Students' Union.

After the hoisting of the flag student leaders went about the city in a lorry while they bawled out on the megaphone.

As a result 4 colleges and about a dozen schools remained closed.

To-day being Saturday most schools hold classes between 8 and 10 in the morning. This proved an added advantage and saved many students the trouble of going on strike.

There were two different processions parading the city.

A huge formation of boys and girls started from Chowpatty and walked to the Azad Maidan in a semi-martial march, from where they dispersed after shouting their voices hoarse.

The second procession took the route from the Museum and passing several schools and colleges terminated at the Azad Maidan.

A public meeting is organised by the students and will be held at Chowpatty at 5 o'clock this evening, to demonstrate and observe the Anti-Repression Day.

ANTI-REPRESSION DAY

Students March Through Streets Shouting Slogans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With great enthusiasm and shouting slogans nearly a thousand students marched through the streets of Bombay, this morning.

The National Flag, the students'

TWO KILLED ON RAILWAY LINES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Verdict of accidental death were returned by the City Coroner's jury at the inquest, to-day, on the body of Haji Usman (70), a resident of Dharavi; Maruthi B. Makadwalla a 14 years old boy of Mor Bagh; and Sagunabai Yeshwant Kamble, an eight years old girl of De Lisle Road.

Haji Usman and Maruthi Makadwala were knocked down by a G. I. P. train while trespassing the railway tracks, the former near Mahim station and the latter at Dadar Station on Friday.

Death was instantaneous in the case of Haji Usman.

Sagunabai Kamble, while running across De Lisle Road, dashed into a motor van on Wednesday. She died in hospital on Friday.

Sind Pentangular

An excellent innings by Abbaskhan who was unlucky to miss a century by single run marked the events on the second day of the final of the Sind Pentangular Tournament. The Muslims scored 241 in their first innings. The Hindus have scored 75 for 5 wickets in their second innings.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

'Beinn Dearg' Wins

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.

After one of the gamest displays seen in a big race for a long time, Lord Zetland's "Beinn Dearg" ridden by Nevett won the Manchester November Handicap beating Major Cayzer's 'Longriggan' by a shorthead. Mrs. Corbett's 'Bellman' was the third, three lengths behind.—Reuter

Tennis In Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Ghaus Mohd had an easy victory over B. T. Blake in Men's Singles final of the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament, this evening conceding only two games in both the sets to his opponent.

The Men's Doubles title was annexed by Narayanrao and Ramrao, beating Dalip Bose and M. P. Dastur in straight sets.

RESULTS:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL:—Ghaus Mohd. beat B. T. Blake 5—0 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL:—Narayanrao and Ramrao beat Dalip Bose and M. P. Dastur, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL:— Ramrao and Mrs. Kandawalla beat Ghaus Mohd. and Miss Dubash 7—5, 6—3.—A. P.

Sardar Intimates Magistrate

SATYAGRAHA ON MONDAY

Further Programme Of C. D. In Gujerat To Be Drawn Up

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has to-day given intimation to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad of his intention to start Satyagraha on Monday November 18, at 6 p.m. when he will address a public meeting to be held in the District Local Board maidan. The decision appears to have been taken with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi as a sequel to the proposed extension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Sardar's original programme was to start Civil Disobedience on the 15th, but it had to be put off on account of the delay in the arrival of Mr. Mahadeo Desai here.

He is expected to arrive here from Wardha to-morrow evening.

Further programme of Civil Disobedience in Gujerat will be drawn up later and due notice will be given to the proper authorities about it.

MAHADEV DESAI LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD.

Wardha, Saturday—Mr. Mahadeo Desai left to-day for Ahmedabad. Interviewed before his departure, Mr. Mahadeo said that reports appearing in certain section of the press that he saw the Viceroy in Delhi or was in communication with His Excellency and that 'Satyagraha' was therefore kept in abeyance had no foundation. Mr. Desai is expected to return in about four days.—A. P.

WOMEN ALSO TO OFFER 'SATYAGRAHA'

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

It is understood that Gandhiji's scheme of expansion of individual civil disobedience includes ladies and that Gandhiji's intention is that ladies from Gujarat will be the first to offer satyagraha.'—United Press.

BIYANI TO OFFER C. D.

AKOLA, Nov. 16.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, member of the Council of State and President of the Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee, has intimated to the District Magistrate of Akola his intention to offer Satyagraha to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. by shouting anti-war slogans at village Umri, two miles from Akola —A. P.

C. P. EX-MINISTERS AS SATYAGRAHIS

NAGPUR, Nov. 16.

It is understood that all former Congress Ministers of C. P. and Berar will offer Satyagraha in their respective areas on November 21.

They are expected to send an intimation to that effect to the District Magistrates in their respective areas very shortly.—A. P.

CEYLON MINISTER MEETS MAHATMA

WARDHA, Nov. 15.

Mr. Senaneyake, the Ceylon Minister, left to-day for Benares after interviewing Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY IN NEW YORK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK City, (By Air Mail).

In celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, a dinner was held at 49th Street which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A Swami of the Ramkrishna Mission delivered a short speech on the future status of India.

The contribution of India to the world of to-morrow, he said, would be immense. The different nations of the world, after the end of the present war, could not afford to ignore the influence of Indians who are an intelligent people with reserved potentialities. Politically they would hold the balance of power, and spiritually they would again guide the nobler destinies of mankind. The Hindu religionists had got to prepare themselves for their heavy responsibilities to a new world order. The solution of the mass poverty in India would, to a great extent, remove the racial hatred now prevalent all over the world. —United Press.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO ORISSA CONGRESSMEN

JAJPUR (Orissa), Nov. 15.

It is understood that Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, who recently returned from Wardha, has called a meeting of the Congress Party in the Orissa Assembly and A.-I. C. C. members on November 17, when he is expected to deliver to them an "important message from Gandhiji."

The local leaders are also holding discussions on the different kind of work allotted to them.—United Press.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY

Arrangements for offering 'Satyagraha' by a mixed party of Congress Legislators and members of the A.I.C.C. are understood to be complete.

The Provincial Congress authorities expect Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the local Provincial Congress Committee, to arrive in Bombay by November 24.

In accordance with the instructions of Gandhiji, it is learnt, that the Police Commissioner will be apprised of the Congress move before the next step is taken.

Bengal Congressmen To Confer

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

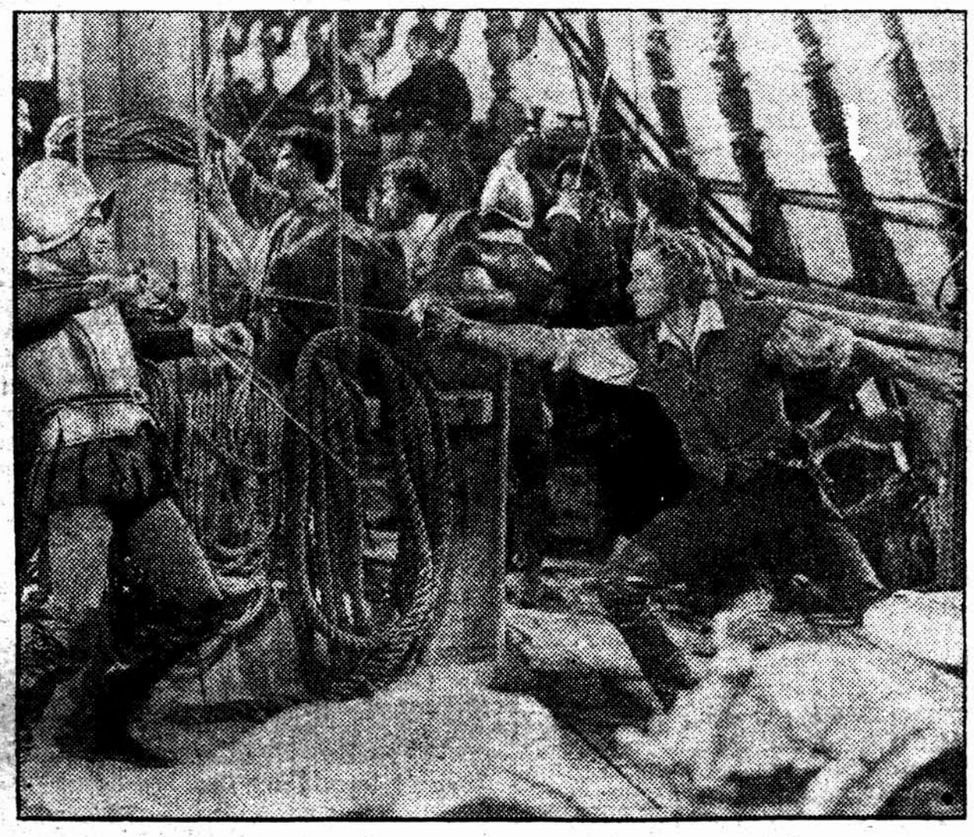
In order to discuss important problem, relating to Congress work in the Province, a Conference has been convened for November 17 and 18 by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Prominent Congressmen attending the Conference will include A. I. C. C. members from Bengal and members of the Provincial Legislature.

The Congress President. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is expected to be present at the Conference.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Central Assembly resumed this morning consideration of Supplementary Finance Bill. Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi concluded his speech after which Mr. F. E. James spoke.—A.P.



A tense moment from "The Sea Hawk" at Excelsior in second week.

..... Das, B.A., LL.B., popular leader of the Indian Christians in the United Provinces who has been elected President of the U.P., I.C.A. unanimously for the third time.

NO HASTY STRIKES

Gandhiji's Advice To U. P. Students

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

An advice to the U. P. Students Federation not to resort to hasty strikes even for demonstrations has been given by Mahatma Gandhi in response to a request from the Secretary of the Federation for his guidance in connection with a recent circular by the Director of Public Instruction regarding students' demonstrations.

It is learnt that the General Secretary or some other representative of the U. P. Students' Federation will shortly proceed to Wardha to discuss the whole situation with Mahatma Gandhi. —A. P

IYENGAR'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS & LEAGUE

MADRAS, November 15

A fervent appeal to the Congress and the Muslim League to put aside for the time being all other issues on which there may be difference and concentrate their attention on the formation of proper national governments at the Centre and in the Provinces and the establishments of national defence and vital industries, has been made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Congress, in the course of a statement through the "United Press".

MYSTERIOUS BLAZE ON GERMAN FREIGHTER

Refugee Boats In Tampico Steam Out

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16

A German freighter was seen blazing about midnight on Friday, two hours steaming out from Tampico. The flames were clearly visible fro the shore. The vessel is believed to be the "Phrygia" (4,137 tons) which steamed from Tampico on Friday night under cover of darkness together with three other German vessels. The passenger-liner "Orinico" (9,660 tons) and the freighers "Idarwald" (6033 tons) and "Rhein" (6,031 tons).

Unconfirmed reports state that the "Orinico" was found with engine trouble after crossing the bar. The port authorities were advised that the destination of all the boats was "Spanish". Their lifeboats were ready for launching when they put out to sea. All the four boats had taken refuge in Tampico since the outbreak of the war.—Reuter.

16 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

LONDON, Nov. 15.

It is now learned officially that sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed to-day (Friday), these are in addition to the two, which, as previously announced, were destroyed during Thursday night. —Reuter

Durand Football Starts

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Army Headquarters Sports Club, New Delhi, defeated the Duke of Wellington Regiment by two goals to one and the Union Football Club, Delhi, defeated the Raisina Sporting Union, New Delhi, by three goals to one in the eliminating round of the Durand Football Tournament which began this afternoon.—A. P.

The next meeting of the Export Advisory Council and Scientific and Industrial Research Board will be held at Calcutta from January 7 to 10, 1941.—United Press.

Nazi Activities In America

Sure Development Towards Rupture With Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Events in the United States are moving slowly but surely in the direction of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany according to some observers who are well qualified to guage and evaluate political events.

Apart from recent speeches by high officials condemning Germany—Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson on Thursday—the free hand given by Mr. Cordell Hull to the Committee of investigation regarding evacuees in America is considered important.

The Committee immediately started investigation not only regarding German consulates but German News Agencies also.

It is pointed out that the State Department had hitherto tended to restrain such investigations lest exposure result in a public outcry for severance of diplomatic relations. This was considered undesirable since listening posts in Germany and German occupied territory would be closed.

Some officials here are reported to be saying privately that United States officials in German territory recently encountered endless difficulties in their endeavour to collect information.

Observers see, in all these suggestions, a possible break between the United States and Germany, not in the distant future, depending on diplomatic and political developments.

America Is Neutral In Italo-Greek War

In the meantime President Roosevelt has extended the provisions of the Neutrality Act to the war between Greece and Italy. The action does not affect the present combat zone as the Mediterranean has been barred to American vessels for some time.

Appeasement In Far-East

On the other hand fears of an imminent Japanese move against the Dutch East Indies have been alleviated by the new oil deal by Anglo-American companies and Japanese oil interests according to reports from the orient. The agreement is regarded as an appeasement but not in the nature of a surrender.

Naval And Air Base In West Indies

The first naval and air base to be constructed for the United States in the West Indies under the agreement with Britain will be Castries in St. Lucia, according to the "New York Times" correspondent from Porto Rico. It is stated that preparatory work will be expedited owing to the proximity of the French Colony of Martinique.

Air Service To Hongkong And Singapore

British permits have been granted to the Pan-American Air—ways to extend their service to Hongkong and Singapore, state Pan-American officials.

The company had petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to extend its service west of Manila and use Singapore as an additional terminal on the route to the Far-East. The new service might have "defence implications", the company's officials indicate.

Planes For Britain

"All the aeroplanes that Britain can use will be available" within a year or 18 months said the Chairman of General Motors Corporation, Mr. Alfred Sloan, in a speech at Toronto.

He predicted that the United States industry would soon be able to meet all the demands for America's defence as well as Britain's needs.

VICHY HAS FIRST TASTE

60,000 French-Speaking People Expelled From Lorraine

ZURICH, Nov. 16.

The French speaking inhabitants who are being expelled by the Germans from Lorraine number 60,000, according to a Vichy correspondent of the Gazette de L'Ausanne."

It is recalled in Vichy, says the correspondent, that Hitler had offered Marshal Petain, at their recent meeting, his loyal co-operation. This first result of the co-operation has created a fatal impression in Vichy.—Reuter.

SELF-DENIAL FOR WAR EFFORT

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Further restrictions on the civilian consumption of luxury and non-essential goods were announced by Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade last night.

Mr. Lyttleton explained that selfdenial in all articles for home consumption was a direct contribution to the war effort and if consumers would limit purchases to essentials, the paradoxical result would be that the supplies of such essentials would be ample.

The needs of the poor and those in distress are being carefully watched, and Mr. Lyttleton stated the intention of appointing officers to ensure equitable distribution.

Some unemployment may be caused by a reduction in the supplies of the goods in question, but experience has shown that practically all man-power displaced by such action in the past has been quickly absorbed into more useful productive activity.

The quota of home trade permitted in six months beginning the first of December next is based on supplies during the period from December 1 last year to May 31 of the current year.

It varies from 50 per cent to 25 per cent according to the extent to which the goods in question may be considered as luxuries. Many types of household appliances and textile fabrics are now added to the list of restrictions.—Reuter.

BADEN-POWELL SERIOUSLY ILL

NAIROBI, Nov. 16.

Doctors are anxiously watching condition of Lord Baden-Powell who is suffering from recurring heart attacks.—Reuter.

PAPEN POSTPONES RETURN TO TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Nov. 16.

It is learned that von Papen had to postpone his return to Turkey from Berlin at the last minute. It is now stated he will arrive next week.—Reuter.

CHINESE SUCCESSES

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Successful Chinese fighting on the Indo-Chinese border and the Yamchow coastal area during the past week is confirmed by a Chungking telegram to the Chinese Embassy here. Pinglochiao, north of Yamchow, is now completely under Chinese occupation after violent actions.

Fighting continues for a strategic pass at Chennankwan, in Kwangsi province, whither the Japanese have rushed reinforcements from Indo-China.

In Chekiang, following the shattering of the Japanese offensive in October, the Chinese have intensified pressure from Hsiaoshan. Scattered fighting has occurred on other fronts with the Chinese retaining the initiative.—Reuter.

Another Diplomatic Meet

Italo-Rumanian Issues Discussed In Lively Cordiality

ROME, Nov. 16.

Both Mussolini and Count Ciano on Friday received General Antonescu, the Rumanian Prime Minister who is visiting Rome.

The Stefani Agency says that the conversation with the Duce took place in an atmosphere of "lively cordiality" and lasted about an hour and a half during which time questions in connection with the relation between Italy and Rumania within the political framework of the Axis were discussed.—Reuter.

R. A. F. HAVOC TELLS

German Troops & Citizens Evacuate Town

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Le Havre has had to be evacuated of 7,000 German troops and citizens owing to the effectiveness of R.A.F. raids, says the Vichy correspondent of the "New York Times."—Reuter.

Casualties In Bombing Of London

LONDON, Nov. 16.

London bore the brunt of Friday's night air attack on Britain.

The Air Ministry describes the attack as heavy and sustained and says that the attacking aircraft were continually harassed by the defences. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped indiscriminately in many parts of the capital. Considerable damage was done to dwelling houses, shops and offices.

A number of people were killed and others injured but preliminary reports indicate that the number is not great as might have been expected in view of the heavy attack.

Elsewhere there was comparatively little enemy activity and little damage and few casualties are reported.

One British Fighter Lost

Only one British fighter was lost to-day in the series of engagements over Kent and the Thames Estuary, while it is now known that 17 German bombers and fighters were destroyed.

This ends a period of seven days in which enemy losses in the air have been increasing and British losses have been remarkably small although the Germans and Italians have confined themselves by day to convoy attacks and highflying Messerschmidt raids.

During the seven days British fighter pilots destroyed 68 enemy raiders. Only eight British fighters and three pilots have been lost.

Enemy Territory Bombed

R.A.F. bombers last night heavily attacked docks, oil plants and other objectives in Hamburg. Aerodromes in enemy occupied territory and invasion ports were also bombed.—Reuter.

P. W. D. Minister Asked To Form Egyptian Cabinet

CAIRO, Nov. 16.

Hussein Sirry Pasha, formerly the Minister for Public Works and Communications, was asked on Friday by King Farouk to form a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

Big Blaze In Harbour

Observer Describes Crippling Of Italian Fleet

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 16.

"It was a gigantic mass of white, green and red flame. I have never seen anything like it". An observer of the British Fleet Air Arm gave this description of the outer harbour at Taranto when his plane arrived quarter of an hour later to participate in the cirppling attack on Mussolini's fleet.

According to one who took part in the raid, British planes, ignoring the smaller ships in the harbour, swooped down to within 60 feet of the water and dropped their torpedoes.

As one torpedo found its mark flames were seen to leap 50 feet from amid ships in one of the Littorio battleships, from whose funnel clouds of black smoke belched.

Other reports say that one battleship of the Littorio class burst into flames as if her powder magazine was blown up.—Reuter.

TARANTO MADE ANOTHER ABOUKIR

Crippling Of Italian Fleet Inspires Confidence In Near East

CAIRO, Nov. 16.

The Free French movement in the Near-East has received a decided impetus from the British success at Taranto.

They are already describing the success as the "Aboukir of 1940", recalling how Napoleon lost everything after the British Fleet had destroyed the French navy at Aboukir and thus cut communications between his European and African forces.

French circles in Egypt believe that this victory will have a profound effect in Syria, Northern Africa and elsewhere.—Reuter.

MOLOTOV BACK IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.

M. Molotov arrived back at midnight from his talks in Berlin in a cheerful mood.

The Ambassadors of China, Japan and Italy and the Ministers of Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria and the Danish, Hungarian and German Counsellors as well as prominent Soviet officials were at the station to greet him.

M. Molotov inspected a guard of honour while a band played the Internationale. M. Molotov then walked down a red carpet 250 yards long to the exit from the station.

On the same train was the German Ambassador, von Schulenburg. The whole staffs of the German and Italian Embassies were also on the platform—Reuter.

Finance Minister's Call To New Zealanders

WELLINGTON, Nov. 16.

New Zealanders, like Britons at home, are asked to go without non-essential goods. Mr. Nash, New Zealand's Finance Minister, commenting on the inter-Empire trade restrictions said that these were the outcome of discussions over a long period.

"Obviously it is unfair to suggest that people in the United Kingdom should be deprived of some of their manufacturers in order that they may be made available to people in other parts of the Empire.

The United Kingdom Government is now approving in principle treating the Empire as a unit, and we should be willing to go without non-essential goods in order that the war effort may be developed to its maximum."

On The Air

SUNDAY, NOV. 17

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Songs from the screen. 5-45 Yamuna Sane. 6-15 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 Angrez Adib Aur Jang. 6-45 Jawab Men. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Ghazal and geet. 8 Pur Asrar Awaz. 8-25 Azambai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Lachhi Ram. 10-20 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-30 Azambai.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Interval. 7-15 Khayal, Thumri and Geet. 7-45 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Yamuna Sane. 9-40 Hanuman Prasad. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A classical concert.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Gajananrao Joshi. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Geets from the Grooves. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 A film tune. 9-45 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10-30 Cricket Championship of India. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Suresh Babu. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 3-30 Cricket Championship of India. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Jayram Shiledhar. 5-45 Gulshan Sufi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-30 J. L. Ranade. 6-50 Shiv Dayal Batish. 6-45 Sagaana Kalyanpurkar. 7-5 Air Sextet. 7-15 Film music. 7-35 Talk of the town. 7-50 Jayram Shiledar. 7-42 Gulshan Sufi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 B B C Recorded play. 8-45 A newsplay in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Arthur Schnabel and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Instrumental melodies. 8-15 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-20 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Cricket commentary (continued). 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

3-30 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Commentary (continued). 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marwa on Jaltarang. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 J. D. Ranade. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Shiv Dayal Batish. 9-15 J. L. Ranade. 9-25 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 9-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Pad and geet. 10-15 Suresh Babu.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Galpadada Memorial Evening. 5-50 Gan-e-Bajna. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Girin Chakravarti. 7-40 Tabla Solo. 7-50 Girin Chakravarti. 8 Shaila Devi. 8-15 Instrumental duet. 8-25 Shaila Devi. 9 Background to the news. 10 British Composers.

B. B. C. Programme

(15-25 to 22-00 on GSV, GST and GSJ throughout, GSP to 17-30, GSF, GSD and GSB from 19-30 to 20-15 and GSH to 21-15).

17-00 Weekly programme summary. 17-15 Works Wonders: Concert by Munition Workers. 17-45 Everybody's Scrapbook. 19-00 Don Marino Barelo Cubans. 19-30 Troop concert. 20-00 See 17-00. 20-15 Talk: The People of Britain. 20-30 Star Variety: With Turner Layton, Tommy Trinder, Albert Sandler Flangan and Allen Teddy Brown, Charlie Kunz and Anona Winn. 21-00 Sunday service.

(22-25 to 10-05 on GSI and GSD throughout, GSC from 00-45, GSF from 22-25 to 00-30 and from 02-30 to 03-55 and GRY from 00-30).

22-30 See 19-30. 23-00 Variety: The Sunday Nighters. 00-15 See 20-15. 00-30 See 17.00 01-00 See 21.00.

"WHAT WE ARE DOING"

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

"What we are doing" is the title of a new series of talks in English from the Madras Centre of All-India Radio. These talks deal with war efforts in the Madras Presidency and will be broadcast every Sunday morning at 8-40. The first talk will be given by Mr. H. E. Jayne on Sunday, November 17.—A. P.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 16

Castorseeds	May—			
Opening		Rs.	36	10 0
Highest			36	10 0
Lowest			36	4 0
Closing			36	6 0
Groundnuts	February—			
Opening			27	4 0
Highest			27	7 0
Lowest			27	3 3
Closing			27	3 9
Cottonseeds	January—			
Opening			21	0 0
Highest			21	0 0
Lowest			20	11 0
Closing			20	11 6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Selling After Opening Steadiness

Bombay: Nov. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady but there being no follow-up on the upward trend prices declined under scattered selling. The market was open for one hour and the tone was quietly steady.

The market seems to be hesitant awaiting domestic political developments. There was less inclination to operate and under limited operations prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

There is no change in the fundamental situation and with industrial outlook still encouraging there is no justification for any undue decline in quotations. Outside business remains limited and cash section remains steady.

Yesterday the Wall-St. market was quiet and sold off up to two dollars. The closing tone was heavy with the recognised pivotals coming under pressure as news of a very fierce air raid in England checked bullish enthusiasm. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 3/4 at 72 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed one dollar down at 28 5/8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1002 and closed at Rs. 997. Century shares opened at Rs. 339 and declined to Rs. 333. Central India shares were placed at Rs. 295 and Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 374. Simplex shares closed at Rs. 102.

Associated Cement shares were quiet at Rs. 121/8. Andhra shares closed at Rs. 1650 and Hydros were placed at Rs. 176. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1505 and closed at Rs. 1492.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1850 and after advancing to Rs. 1857 declined to Rs. 1842. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 363/8 and Tata Steel Second Pref shares closed at Rs. 147/4. Bellapurs were placed at Rs. 215 and Bombay Steams closed at Rs. 292 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 552.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 16.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	997	8
100	CENTURY	333	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	295	0
100	COLABA	162	0
100	Coorla	102	8
250	David	22	0
250	Dawn	380	0
1	E. Sassoon Def.	0 8	3
100	FINLAY	157	8
100	GOKAK	206	8
1000	Hindustan	1920	0
100	Indore	35	8
100	Khatau	130	0
100	KOHINOOR	374	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing (1001/4) 1002 1006 1000 997
Century (336) 339 334 335 333
Central India (295/8) 297 296 295
Kohinoor (376) 378 376 374
New Great (376) 380 376 375
Simplex (102/8) 102/8 102
Swadeshi (262/8) 262 264 261 262 260
Associated Cement (121/8) 121/8 121/12 121/8
Andhra (1640) 1640 1650
Tram Ordinary (128/12) 128/8
Tata Hydro (177) 175 176
Tata Power (1507/8) 1505 1497 1492
Tata Steel Defd (1847/8) 1850 1857 1842 1847 1842
Tata Steel Ord. (364/8) 365 364 363/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146/4) 146/8 147/4
Bellapur (215) 216 215
Bombay Steam (291) 291 292
Bombay Burma (555) 556 555 552

250	LAXMI	526	4
100	MORARJI	191	8
250	Model	74	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	375	0
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	PHOENIX	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk	78	0
1000	Sholapur	2750	0
30	SIMPLEX	102	0
100	SWADESHI	260	0
100	SWAN	143	0
500	Vishnu	1275	0
1000	Western	945	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	103	8
25-50	Central	98	12
500	Imperial	1540	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	385	0
50-100	India	136	0
100	Reserve Bank	105	4
5	Union	5 15	0
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	121	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	602	8
15-100	Jupiter	10	12
20	Mercantile	56	0
15-75	New India	39	6
280	Oriental	3650	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	6
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmd. Old	166	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	164	0
10	Ajmer	11	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128	12
100	Bombay Suburban	175	0
10	Broach	13	0
100	Karachi	215	0
100	Poona	210	0
100	Surat	175	0
100	TATA HYDRO	176	0
1000	TATA POWER	1507	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	101	4
100	C. Province	98	0
100	Dhond Baramati	100	8
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	63	0
100	Pachora Jamner	100	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	773	12
500	Tapti Valley		
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5 5	6
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 3	6

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1940.

New York, Nov 16

Previous closing	10.08
To-day's opening	10.08
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	10.03
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941.

Liverpool, Nov 16

Previous closing	7.49
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 16

The New York cotton was quietly steady with operators generally holding aloof awaiting developments at overseas.

Trading in December began at 10.08 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on stray trade price fixing and local buying but the demand was slow. Subsequently, prices eased under week-end liquidation and increased hedging with December finally closing at 10.03.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (10.00/00) 10.08/08
March (10.01/00) 10.11/10
May (9.95/95) 10.03/03

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (7.47) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.06) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Nov 16

Castorseeds November December (Unquoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November December (£16 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata November (£10 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal November December (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee November (£40) closed
Lightning November (£35) closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 15/16d buyers) closed
Forward January March (12 1/4d paid and value) closed

METALS

Tin (£259 buyers; £259 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (151 sh.) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Nov. 16.

Following a further rise of 13 pts in New York cotton futures the local cotton market was due to open to-day at Rs. 204/8 and the market opened steady at Rs. 205 and improved to Rs. 205/12 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 204/4 but again steadied at Rs. 204/8 on scattered buying. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Later on the market was quiet and with increased selling prices declined to Rs. 203/12. At this level scattered covering appeared and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May ..... Rs. 203/12
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan ..... Rs. 175/12
Fine M G Oomra March ..... Rs. 178/4
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan ..... Rs. 144/8
F G M G Bengal March ..... Rs. 146/12

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Nov. 15.

	Uppers.	Giza No. 2
Spot	11.84+2	12.56+6
January	10.69+8	11.09+8

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 280 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 215 cent pts at 331

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov 16

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	62	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	72	8 0

Tone:—Irregular.

10	India Iron and Steel	29	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	37	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD.	1842	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	363	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	510	0
10	Air Services	4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	215	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	566	4
250	Bombay Steam	292	8
125	B. BURMA	552	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	188	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	121	0
100	IND. Invest. Trust	46	0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	414	6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	415	0
100	Port Canning	85	0
30	PREMIER CON.	85	8
15	Scindia	20	13
25	TATA OIL MILL	43	0
100	Western I. Match	150	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra X.D.	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77	0
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	298	12
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 1st	118	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	108	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1545	0
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	147	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	725	0
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	100	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	102	0
4	p.c. Bombay Tel. 1943/47	52	0
5	p.c. Sholapur (Rs. 70 pd.)	74	8
5	p.c. Moranjee	101	4

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

New York, Nov 16

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

Previous closing	4.04
To day's opening	4.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 16

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov 16

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Nov 15

The following cable was received from London:—

The market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 16

Spot (23 1/4d) closed
Forward (23 1/4d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 16

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 16

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 to 0-4) 0-3 5/8 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 16

There was no trading during the night session

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Nov. 15.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	203	201	202 1/2
Oomra D/J	175	174	174 3/4
Oomra March	177 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/4
Bengal D/J	144	142 1/2	143 3/4
Bengal March	146 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Nov. 16.

Following an easier tone in foreign markets as well as in local commodity markets the Stock market witnessed a drooping tendency with holders being more inclined to lighten commitments. Tata Defds opened a trifle higher at 1837/8 and after improving to 1840 dropped to 1823/8 closing finally at 1825. The Ordinaries which opened at 361 and improved to 361/8 closed lower at 359/8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 985 in the end. Indian Irons were listless at 29/12

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Defds (1835) 1837/8 40 23/12 25
Tata Ordinaries (361/8) 361 61/8 60/8 60/12 59/8

Tata Ordinary 359/8, Tata Defd 1825, Indian Iron 29/12, Bombay Dyeing 985, Century 328/12, Central India 290, Kohinoor 370, Associated Cement 120/8, Bombay Burma 547/8, Scindia Steam 20/13, Tata Hydro 175, Reserve Bank 105, Imperial Bank F P 1540, Central Bank 38/14, Bank of India 136, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 92/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 91-13
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 92-7
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-9
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 97-10
3 per cent 1953/63 Loan 91-9
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-1
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 107-1
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-14

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 118-8
6 per cent 1959 Mysore 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 106
5 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123

Tone:—Quietly Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Nov. 16.

Yesterday London spot Silver was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.04 at New York.

London spot silver was 1/16d down at 23 1/4d and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16d at 23 1/4d.

New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 3 11/16. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 61/1/3. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand for silver but gold was quiet with a limited business.

Quotations were as under:—	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 41 11 3	61 11 0
Kartik	Rs. 41 11 3	61 11 0
Magsar	Rs. 41 11 3	61 11 6

Sovereigns Rs. 28/5/0

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

COMPOSITION OF THE PENTANGULAR TEAMS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Last week I discussed the question of Captaincy of the various teams that will participate in the ensuing Pentangular Cricket Tournament. As far as I know, these offices are still open to discussion. And it will not be till the Pentangular Season is at hand that the selectors will nominate their men. In the meantime, I gather that Major C. K. Nayudu, Syed Wazir Ali and Soli Colah have not been invited by their respective Committees. This means that these players are not required any more to lend their services to their communities. If it be a definite policy to place the veterans on the Retired List and to encourage younger talents, I am not at all sorry for it. A time is bound to come when we have to bid "Goodbye" to our old favourites. If it comes at the appropriate moment, we should express our gratefulness to the old stagers.

TRIAL MATCHES.

Now about the composition of the contending teams. He who undertakes to forecast the names at this stage is sure to turn out a false prophet in the end. Because there is no data on which one can base his conclusions. Trial matches are said to be going in the City at this time. But all those who know anything about these matches are well aware that they are mere eye-washes. Most of those who appear in these farcical shows have little chance of appearing in the final picture. As we have seen so far the players who have taken the field are all from local clubs. The up-country players are still to come. Whether they will appear in any trial matches or not before their final selection I cannot say. It all depends on the whims of the selectors and the players.

INELIGIBLES ON THE FIELD.

Some people may call me a carping critic for my outspokenness. I am always prepared to call a spade a spade and would not mince my words, lest some big 'Johnnies' may take offence. However that may be, I want to ask the Hindu selectors what business they had to put on the field last week-end certain players who have not the ghost of a chance to be anywhere near the next Pentangular team. Do they seriously suggest that Jobanputra, Dossa, Dalvie, Chief of Jath and Raiji are eligible for the Pentangular honours in the near future, if ever at all? Perhaps the last-named may shine one day sufficiently brightly to be worthy of consideration. But he is too young and inexperienced yet, to be tried for the highest honcurs in the land.

DISCOMFITURE OF BOWLERS

In the Hindu team were Jai as Captain, Vijay Merchant, Hindlekar, Gharat, Naik and Palwankar, Vithal's son. Jai had hardly any bowler worth relying on. After Vijay had created a sensation by capturing three wickets out of four for 18 runs total with Maherhomji, Palia, Satha and Printer in the bag the Hindu bowling crumbled to pieces. Jai tried Jobanputra, Raiji, Gharat and Jath in turns without any effect on Katelli and Lawyer who raised the total to 204 before separation. The fielding was not also a distinguishing feature of the Hindus. There was evidence of clear slackness on the part of the fielders including the skipper.

FIELDING AT A DISCOUNT.

It is a great pity that our players do not pay sufficient attention to this most vital department of the game. For this the fault lies to a certain extent with the selectors. If they make a definite declaration that they would not consider the case of a batsman or a bowler—however good he may be in either section—unless he is a first rate fielder, the state of things would immensely improve. Unfortunately the selectors overlook this deficiency altogether—at any rate in the case of their own favourites—with the woeful result that most of our players are far from brilliant on the field. Smartness on the field deserves to be specially encouraged and praised.

FINE ACHIEVEMENTS BUT—

I have no desire to underrate the achievements of Katelli, who scored a fine 129, and of Printer who was unfortunate in missing the coveted three figures by a narrow margin. They did their best under the circumstances. But who can honestly say that their feats were good enough for a place in the Pentangular? Did they face any bowling they are likely to meet in the Pentangular? Nothing of the kind. The stuff that Mahomed Nissar, Saeed Ahmed, Amir Elahi and others would send down would be of a different variety altogether. I have named the Muslim bowlers because the Parsis are to meet them in their first engagement.

CREDIT MINIMISED

Can the Parsi selectors depend on the figures produced by Katelli and Printer on this occasion for their final selection to the Pentangular team? Of course not. The Hindu selectors do not bother about it either. Because they know that the bowlers and fielders who allowed them to pile up such a robust figure for the fifth wicket would not be in the Pentangular team to permit so much licence. Where then, I ask, is the importance of these so-called trial matches and their attractive figures? Similarly against Dr. Kanga's XI Vijay knocked up a century. Of what value is it—barring its spectacular aspect—it is more than I can tell, because the Parsis also did not have the majority of the bowlers and fielders on whom they will mainly depend in the Pentangular.

Mrs. Rukmini Arundale *(Centre)* addressed a gathering of women at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening on "The Essence of Indian Culture".

FAIR TRIAL AND SELECTION

I have discussed the above match only to show that these trial matches are not taken very seriously by the selectors and the players who really matter. Is it not a fact that the Hindu team will contain such players like Amarnath, Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad, C. S. Nayudu and others who hail from up-country? Will they be seen in action here before they walk into the team? It is rumoured that Bhandarkar, wicket-keeper, Adhikari, Prithviraj, Devraj Puri, Jagdale and Shantilal Gandhi are still to be tried. Even Naomal of Karachi, the former Test player, may be called. When that will be done I wonder! I only hope that they will be tried fairly and squarely before they are accepted or rejected. And I would add they should not be thrown aside in favour of a local player, after they have proved their superiority. It is better not to invite them at all. It saves a lot of heart-burning.

MUSLIM DETERMINATION

It is stated the Muslims will definitely exclude the old War Horses like the Ali Brothers, Wazir and Nazir and Dilawar Hussain, and rely mainly on their younger talents. S. M. Kadri is expected to lead their side. As usual the bulk of their players will come from up-country. Nissar, Jehangir Khan, Mushtaq Ali, Saeed Ahmed, Abbas Khan and Amir Elahi are sure to be in their team whatever their form may be at the time of the tournament. Some of the Western India States and Aligarh players are expected to make the journey to Bombay, among them will be a few princes too. Perhaps these will be seen in action here before their final selection. Or will they commit the same mistake as they did in case of Mir Mazhar Mahmood of Amritsar last year? The only local players who are likely to have a chance in their team are K. C. Ibrahim and A. A. Hakim, besides Kadri.

HOPES OF THE PARSIS

The Parsis will as usual depend mainly on their local stalwarts. Most of those who donned flannels for them last year are likely to appear again. It is rumoured that Palia will be placed in charge of their helm this time. Of the younger generation, he is the most experienced and deserves to be tried. J. M. Bhaya of Indore and M. J. Mobed are the only other up-country players who may figure in their team. S. M. Palsetia, one of their stock bowlers is now stationed in Bombay, and is sure to assist the side again. Though the Parsis, with the exception of Bhaya, did not shine in a glowing light last year they showed excellent team-work and fighting qualities which earned them much praise. They may do better still this year.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR EUROPEANS

Neither the Europeans nor the Rest are in a happy position as to the field of their choice for players. The only ray of hope about the Europeans is that the military authorities have permitted the army football teams to participate in the Durand Cup Tournament which will be played in Delhi this month. It is probable that they will allow those cricketers who are now serving in the Army in India to play in the Pentangular. That may help the Europeans a good deal. But the question is whether these players are in practice. If they are not, then their participation will be of little value. It is, however, hoped that those who are on civilian duty will help their team. The Rest, on the other hand, have a difficult task to find suitable men for their combination. They are half-depressed by the fact that they have to meet the formidable champions at the very outset. Let us see how they pull up a respectable side.

Nankana Saheb

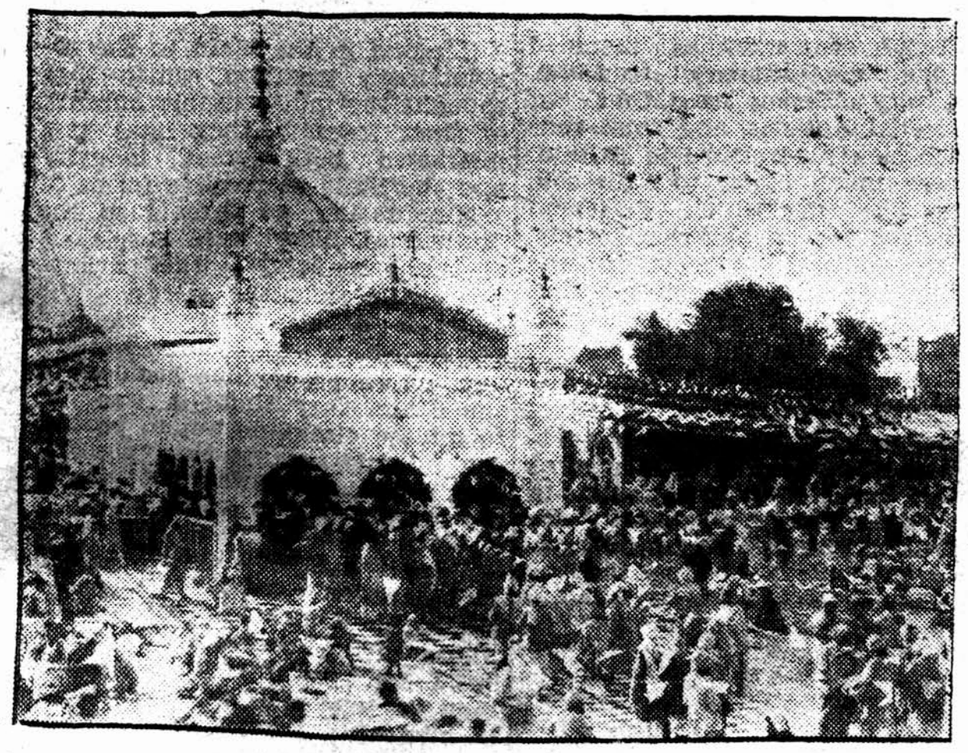
(Continued from Page 6)

tinuously for twenty-four hours. As the Sikh do not admit of caste distinction so do they allow visitors of every persuasion to enter their temples as long as the ritual is respected and heads are suitably covered in accordance with the wishes of the Guru. In religious mood the faithful listen to the words of the Master that come to them through the voice of the priests, down wellnigh on five hundred years; after a while the pilgrims pass on to where the 'prasad' is distributed from large trays by temple servants—men and women clamour for this material representation of the inspired words, words for which, in the past, they suffered martyrdom and fought oppressors and countered persecution as in all religions.

Amusements Of The Fair

And so the pilgrims leave the temple and return to the open fields where the fair offers them amusements: a circus, the street photographer who proclaims 'Amrikan phuthu' (American photo) for four annas and the Akalis with their spears and swords and every kind of ancient weapon perform feats of skill. Near the temples, under specially erected pandals, hundreds of Sikhs sit together and partake of the abundant food supplied by the temples.

As twilight fades, the full moon in all its splendour sheds a soft light over thousands of pilgrims who have come to pay homage to the founder of their sect, to honour the birthday of their Guru—Guru Nanak who can rank amongst the greatest religious leaders of India and to whom Hindustan owes some of its finest warriors.



Courtyard of Nankana Saheb on Guru's Birthday.

Distribution of Parshad ('Prasad') or consecrated food, at Nankana Saheb.

Akalis who come to the Fair.

Scene on the road to the Temple of Guru Nanak, Nankana.

(Photographs Copyright By Dr. P. V. Pathy)

Democracy In Theory And Practice

FOUR SEPARATE MOVEMENTS FOUND UNDER COMMON TITLE

A correspondent writes as follows in the "New York Times". It seems to me that the American public tends to confuse four separate movements under the common title "democracy." The four are democracy proper, the parliamentary system, liberalism and humanitarianism. We happen to have all four in the United States, but the quarter exists here merely as an accidental interlocking directorate for which we may give thanks.

But in other lands the four do not always go together. England, for example, is humane liberal and parliamentary, but I have seldom, if ever, met an Englishman who really believed that his country was democratic. Russia was humane in theory, democratic, but never liberal or parliamentary. Stalin now claims that the Soviets are parliamentary, but that is nonsense. Nazi Germany is democratic enough, but is certainly anything but humane, liberal or parliamentary. The lamented French liberal and democratic, but never was liberal, and democratic, but never was especially humane.

What I object to is the grouping of four different virtues under a single label. Democracy proper dates from the Jacobins of 1792. Liberalism came in with Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," in 1776. The parliamentary system, not necessarily democratic dates back to the Middle Ages in its English (not Scottish) origin. The humanitarian drive began about 1820, as a reaction to the horrors of the Napoleonic wars, and the benevolent Victorians of all civilized countries helped carry it forward.

Democracy, pure and simple, means the mob in the street, and rule by 51 per cent of the people. What happens to the other 49 per cent does not concern democracy, at all that is the business of liberalism.

Frederick the Great is a perfect example of a liberal. He liked, and fostered minorities and "strange" ideas; but he was neither democratic nor parliamentary nor especially humane. Bonaparte was not liberal, humane or parliamentary; but he was quite democratic. Cromwell at times was humane and democratic, but hardly parliamentary, and his Puritan traits were illiberal. Caesar resembled Bonaparte, while George Washington appears to have been strongly parliamentary, but a trifle weak in the other three respects.

For this reason—or rather for these four reasons—I am inclined to distrust wars fought under the blanket label of "democracy." For the American quadruple grouping is hardly understood abroad, outside, perhaps, of the British Dominions Finland and Costa Rica. It is better to speak of the Big Four, and that Big Four is virtually indigenous to North America.

MAIL BOX ODDITIES

No mere receivers of bills and billets-doux are the mail boxes of Milwaukee, according to that city's postmaster. Lizards, diamond drills, lunches, jewelry, gloves and compacts, recently found in the boxes, have lifted the postman's load from the commonplace.

In New York City mail boxes are favourite repositories for criminal evidence. Pickpockets often drop wallets—minus contents—into the boxes, while less petty criminals have been known to rid themselves of inconvenient revolvers in similar fashion.

New York's letter carriers periodically find keys, bits of lead clothing and loose money along with the daily mail. No attempt, however, has ever been made to catalogue the New York postmen's findings. All odd items are turned in at the postoffice and sent to the Dead Letter Division. A report is filled out, giving the date and place of discovery. If an article is unclaimed, it is sold at the postoffice auctions which are held four times each year.—"New York Times."

Will France Go Fascist?

(Continued from Page 6)

rism and had been cured of all lust for conquest. He was stubbornly determined to think for himself and to say what he thought. He resisted anything that savoured of regimentation or standardization, even in industry. In other words, he was as unfascist as he could well be.

A village called Richelieu in Touraine, which the writer visited a few years ago, offered a typical example of the French way of life. Around it a rolling and beautiful countryside poured forth grains, vegetables, fruits, grapes in superabundance. Swallows darted to and from nests beneath the stone gates of the village. Children played beneath the trees of the square, whence one heard the ring of anvils, the bellowing of cattle in the oaken-roofed market, the rattle of farm carts.

Peasants, artisans, bourgeoisie, all worked industriously but not too much. Nervous breakdowns were unknown. All had time and taste for leisure, for reading, for talk. All gathered at the little cafes or in the square—the French equivalent of the crossroad store of American tradition, every bit as democratic, equally well informed but much more articulate, tirelessly exchanging ideas. The spectacle was peculiarly impressive for one who a few days previously had been in Germany, where every crossroad store was closely watched by the local Nazi boss, where there was no public opinion, where exchange of ideas might be a criminal offense.

The gendarme in Richelieu startled the visitor by a learned discourse on foreign affairs, quoting treaties from memory. A shoemaker accurately forecast Hitler's next move. The postmaster correctly analyzed the weaknesses of British and French policy. After meeting almost the whole adult population, the writer decided its per capita intelligence was far above any to be found outside France.

Fierce Individualism

Was there a connection between this mental alertness and the excellent (and dietetically sound) food and the delicate local wine served at the long table at the Puits Dore, where one sat beside the new telephone operator, a local lawyer, a merchant or two and a travelling salesman? Do the French know how to think because they know how to eat? At any rate, the quality of French minds and of French life owes much to fierce, aggressive individualism—the source of immense cultural values, but also the source of fatal collective weaknesses.

French democracy, as moulded by the revolutionary tradition, was very different from that of industrial America and from that which slowly developed in Britain. It was much closer to the soil, more like that which Jefferson conceived for an agrarian society. In its political aspects, it was mainly negative, deeming that government best which governed least. It resented all authority; it was essentially hostile to the States as such.

Economically, France seems old-fashioned in an industrial age, as Andre Siegfried pointed out in his classic study, "Tableau des Partis en France." Her productive life is nearer the eighteenth century. Large-scale industry is local and uncharacteristic. To mass production the French spirit is hostile, the French genius ill-suited. The canny, suspicious, land-owing peasant; the independent artisan, working hard and well but never to excess; the frugal burgeoisie hoarding and struggling to maintain his standard of life and limiting his family so that they may have an even higher standard—these, rather than the industrial worker, are the basic elements in the French nation.

Innate Distrust

Clinging in the main to the revolutionary tradition, which they thought the indispensable bulwark of their freedom, they have long distrusted both great industry and the State as possible forms of regimentation, as threats to the individual. They were suspicious of the bureaucrats, the aristocracy, the rich, the clergy, the generals—of all those wielding powers which had been and might again be misused. The business of the State, they thought, was not to impose discipline but to protect the humble against the "big fellows". The State was not master but servant of the individual.

Alain, the French author, quotes a peasant as saying: "I don't mind that there are rich men whose cars were out the roads, but I don't want them to think they are our masters. Since there is inequality everywhere, I want equality to be asserted very loudly." Here spoke the pure doctrinaire radicalism that shaped the Third Republic.

This doctrine demanded that politics must not dominate life but insure the conditions of its free development. Life and wealth were private, personal affairs with which the State should have little or nothing to do. The State was expected, not to engage in good works for the betterment of the common life, but to leave the citizen free to live as he would, even if the commonweal were neglected. Civic duties, as we understand them made little appeal to the French radical, since demands by the State upon the individual were regarded as likely to threaten liberty. Even public hygiene was resented by many as an attempt at regimentation.

Weakness Of State

This way of life had defects which are more obvious than ever now that they have contributed to France's downfall. It is the recognition of these defects which gives fascist doctrines whatever hold they may have upon Frenchmen—and they had a strong hold upon a minority long before the war.

The stubborn individualism of the French, so exalted by the revolutionary tradition, insured that the State should always be weak, with short-lived and vacillating governments wielding a permanently feeble executive power. One expression of individualism, the desire for personal and family security and comfort, led to a low birth rate and a stationary population, which caused many Frenchmen to doubt whether France could hope to hold her own against doubly populous Germany.

French individualism demanded a weak State for fear that a strong State would menace liberty, and inevitably it got an inefficient State. It resisted great collective enterprises in industry because they, too, seemed to threaten the individual, and here, too it got inefficiency, with the result that France had too few airplanes and tanks to defend herself. The French way of life, pushed to extremes, wrought its own ruin.

But it does not follow that fascism, the abolition of all liberty, the complete disappearance of the individual in a regimented and

(Continued on Page 28)

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

● WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. *Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.*

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The day of our annual trip is drawing nearer and nearer. This time our annual trip has a special significance. The trip is organised at Ambernath, where our President, Shri B. G. Kher, has built his own cottage at the top of a hill. I do hope a large number of boys and girls will join the trip.

Sjt. Satish Desai, our General Secretary, has sent me a circular for announcement. It contains very important information about the proposed trip.....In case you want to have still further information or to pay your subscriptions, here are the persons whom you may approach.

Leaders-in-Charge

1. Khar: Shrimati Dhanubehn Upadhyaya, Adarsh Bal Mandir, Linking Road, or Sjt. Satishbhai Desai, "Radha Nivas", 13th Road.
2. Santa Cruz; Shrimati Narbadabehen Parekh; Mohan Villa, 2nd Hassanabad Lane, or Sjt. Babubhai D. Shilpi, Bal Mandir.
3. Vile Parle: Sjt. R. T. Kelawala or Sjt. Indra Vasavada, Gokalibai High School, or Shrimati Maltibehn Dave, Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Near Ishwardas Park.
4. Andheri: Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai, Hansraj Morarji Public School, or Sjt. M. J. Parmar, Patuk Industrial School.
5. Jogeshwari: Sjt. Kanubhai Mehta, Swastica House or Bal Bal Mandir.
6. Bandra: Shrimati Ratanbehn Mehta or Sjt. Ranjitbhai Mehta, New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road.
7. Matunga: Sjt. C. K. Sampat, Premji Ladha Building, Near King's Circle, or Balak Mandir.
8. Ghatkopar: Sjt. Jayant Pandya, Anjana's Wadi, or Kanya Vidyalya.
9. Gowalia Tank: Sjt. Rasiklal F. Shah, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, or Mrs. Shrimatibehn Mehta, Jarlwalla's Building, Hughes Road.
10. Fort: Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Parsi Bazar Street, or Sjt. S. P. Desai, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavrana Building, Kalbadevi Road. Near Dhobi Talao.
11. Ambernath: Sjt. N. A. Korda, Head Master, English School.
12. General (by correspondence only): Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

General Information

The annual trip of boys and girls of all the branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be arranged on Sunday, the 1st December 1940, to Ambernath, at the invitation of our President, Shri B. G. Kher.

Ambernath is on the G. I. P. Railway Line, just one station after Kalyan. It has beautiful scenery and natural surroundings. An ancient temple of historical interest showing early Hindu architecture is an impressive sight there.

The trip will be a whole day one. The party will leave early in the morning and return in the evening. The following will be the programme.

Programme

Leave by the (G. I. P.) train, departing from Victoria Terminus at 7 A.M., from Masjid at 7-5 A.M., from Byculla at 7-10 A.M., from Parel at 7-17 A.M., from Dadar at 7-20 A.M., from Matunga at 7-22 A.M., from Kurla at 7-30 A.M., from Ghatkopar at 7-35 A.M., from Thana at 7-52 A.M., and from Kalyan at 8-20 A.M.

Arriving at Ambernath at 8-45 A.M.

9 A.M. Breakfast.

9-30 A.M. At the temple, where children will take bath in the small canal nearby, under the guidance of a number of volunteers and workers.

12 noon. Lunch and Rest.

2 P.M. Concert and Programme. Shri B. G. Kher will address the children. (Each Branch is requested to prepare items or the time not exceeding 8 minutes).

4 P.M. Afternoon Tea.

4-30 P.M. Group Photograph and Return.

The party will be back in Bombay by 8-30 P.M.

Charges

Boys and girls (under 12 years age) will be charged Rupee one each.

Elders (above 12 years age) will be charged Rs. 1-8-0 each.

These charges include Railway fare from and to Dadar (G.I.P.), breakfast, lunch, tea, etc.

The parties must arrange to arrive at and go from the the Dadar Station at their own (extra) expense.

Ambernath children and elders will be charged 8 annas each.

As a special case, poor children, certified by the President, will be charged half the above subscriptions.

Shri B. G. Kher, President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, at whose invitation Children's trip to Ambernath will be organised on the 1st December. Detailed information appears on this page.

Important Instructions

Boys and girls must:—

(1) Procure their "bona fide" studentship certificates, two each, containing their age and other necessary particulars from their Schools by the 15th November.

(2) Bring with themselves necessary material, viz., towel, etc., for their bath and extra clothing, if required.

(3) Bring warm clothing with themselves, as the morning and afternoon at Ambernath will be colder than at Bombay.

(4) Bring a cup or anything for drinking water.

(5) Obey their Leaders-in-Charge at all cost.

For The Secretaries

The Secretaries of the various Branches are informed that:—

(1) Only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—should be allowed to join the trip.

(2) As special arrangements are to be made at Ambernath, information about the number of children, together with their subscriptions and school certificates, should be given to the General Secretary, by the 20th November, latest. No admissions will be allowed after that date.

(3) The boys and girls should be divided in parties of ten, and each party placed under the charge of an elderly "Leader", who must be made responsible to look after his or her party properly.

(4) The parties should reach Dadar (G.I.P. Railway) Station on the 1st December, at 7A.M. latest, and get into the special compartments reserved for the Balkan-ji-Bari. (Of course the parties from the Stations coming after Dadar, e.g. Matunga, Ghatkopar, etc. can get into the train from their respective stations at the times mentioned above).

(5) Proper arrangements for the return of children to their destinations should be made.

This trip is to be made a great success. It is hoped that all our workers and friends will help and co-operate earnestly and enthusiastically.

Workers' Meeting

A general meeting of all workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held on Saturday November 23, at 5-30 P. M. at "Gulistan" (Ground floor of "Aram Baug", 12th Road, off 7th Road), Khar. Syt. B. G. Kher will preside.

S. P. Desai,
M.Sc (Lon.) Bar-at-Law
General Secretary.

Troubles Of A Fish-monger

To attract attention toward his shop a fishmonger displayed an old-fashioned signboard of which he was very proud:

Fresh fish sold here.

But the first day he opened his shop a customer said to him:

"What is the use of explaining that your fish is fresh? People will not imagine you sell rotten fish."

The fishmonger painted out the word Fresh.

Another customer then observed: "Why say Here? Everyone can see that. You seem to think your customers are stupid."

The fishmonger, afraid of offending his customers, suppressed the word Here.

"Why say Sold?" asked a third customer; "no one will suppose you give your goods away."

So the fishmonger left only one word on his signboard: Fish.

He thought that in this way he was safe from criticism, but he was mistaken. "It is a word too many," said a fourth visitor; "we all know you sell fish; we can smell it a mile away!"

* * * *

The Tortoise Island

FROM the naturalist's point of view one of the most fascinating spots in the world are the Galapagos Islands, belonging to Ecuador. When they were discovered 400 years ago they were uninhabited, but on them were discovered extraordinary giant tortoises such as are not found on any of the continents. So the Spaniards named them from the word "galapago", which means tortoise.

Now of the seven known species of giant tortoises all are found only on the "Galapagos." Odder still, each of these species is found only on its special island of the group. Most of the bird inhabitants, too, are confined to special islands, many of them being unknown elsewhere, and more than half the flowers are of peculiar varieties. The Galapagos, in fact, are almost a world of their own.

* * * *

Can You Do This?

GET a pencil and paper, place it on a table, and standing up, write a capital "D" while you make circles with your foot on the floor. Your foot must make a perfect circle all the time!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Wife Who Contemplates Divorce Must Consider Children

Father's Presence Gives Youngsters Sense Of Security

By Regine

Dear Regine:

I am a young married woman with two children, aged three and six. I am very unhappy with my husband and want to divorce him. But he can only give me about fifteen dollars a week alimony..... and I would have to patch out the rest myself. Of course I could find some kind motherly woman to look after my children when I work...or I could put them into an institution...but it would kill me to do that. I was battered around from pillar to post...as a child...being the offspring of divorced parents...so I know what that is like. What would you advise me to do? I simply cannot live with my husband any longer.

B

No Grievances Listed

Curiously enough, B—you do not say just what your grievance with your husband is. Is he a drunkard, does he beat you...or fail to provide for you? All of these are major complaints and are proper grounds for divorce.

But if your marital difficulties stem from psychological dissatisfactions...I suggest you look much more closely into yourself, before you take an irrevocable step.

Has it ever occurred to you that as the child of divorced parents you are probably conditioned to divorce and look forward to it? Oh, no...you say...why there isn't anything more horrible than being battered around from pillar to post...but aren't you just a little impatient with the idea of children, at all...and wouldn't you prefer to shunt them off on someone else? The child of divorced parents is invariably torn between conflicting emotions...that of keeping the home together, at all costs...and that of tearing it down, just as his or her parents did theirs.

Rearing two children aged three and six...is a more difficult task to do alone, than building a house without a firm foundation. You may think now, that your husband is of no consequence...or that he neither aids nor stimulates you...but his very presence in the home, however humble it is...lends stamina and courage to your own decisions.

Man Essential In Home

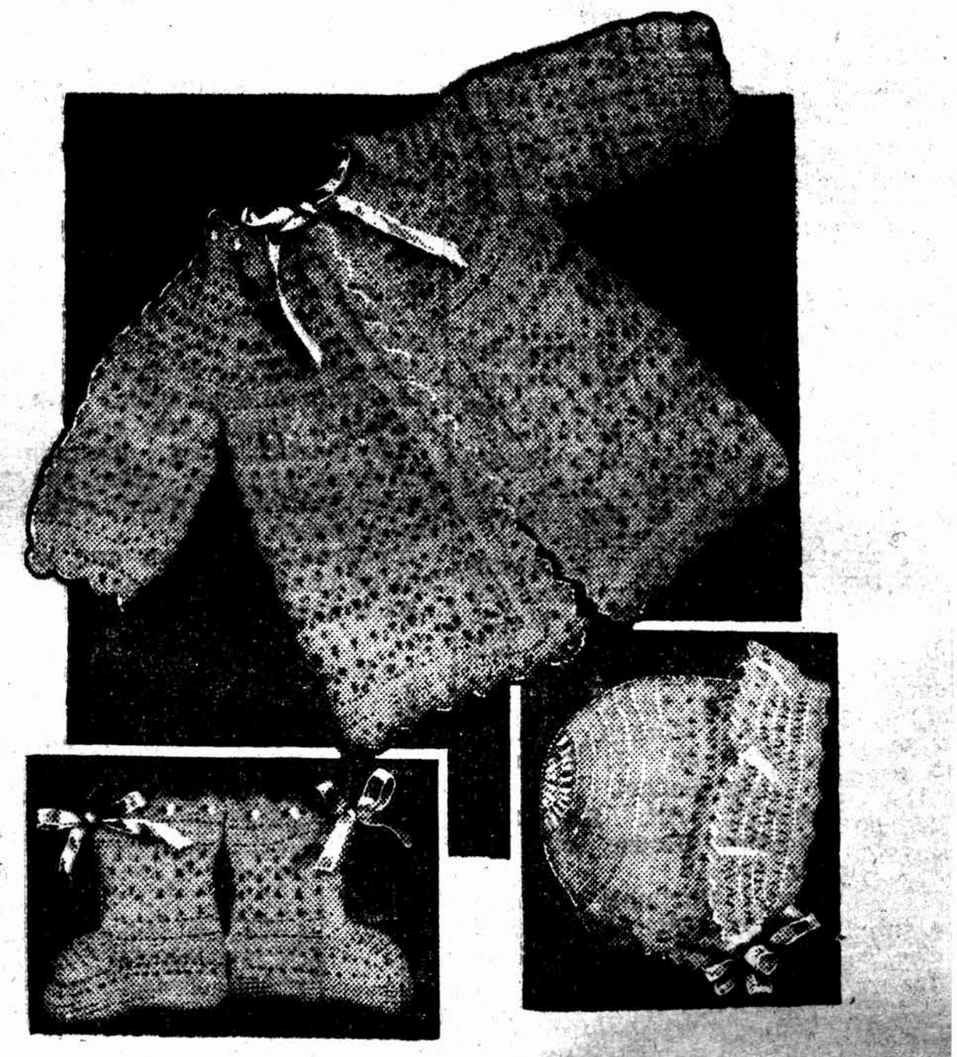
Men, however, negative are absolutely needful in a home where there are growing children. The mother who rears her children alone is considered very valiant... but she does not have either the position or consideration which a far less humble person gets...If that humble woman has a man of her own.

Children are the result of marriage...and marriage is a contract before the world asserting that these two have decided to become a social unit. And a unit without the component parts is no unit at all...but an anomaly. Children, too need their father... for a thousand things...but mostly for a sense of security.

There is no perfection...but even if there were, you are in no position to seek it. When you had those children...you became the tool of Nature. Now you have to continue in your role until your particular job is finished. And it won't be until those little ones are grown and out of your jurisdiction. I'm afraid you are sunk, my dear...unless a rich man is waiting to marry you...bag and little baggages. You may as well make the best of your situation.

(COPYRIGHT).

ESSENTIAL FOR BABIES



NEW and adorable sweater sets are important for baby. This set can be soft, warm and light for baby's comfort. You will be delighted to find that a set can be completed in no time at all.

BACK TO VICTORIA

Return To William Morris

In fabrics, in particular in woollen goods, the demand for design takes the form of delicate herring-bone variations, often carried out in pastel-shaded tweeds. Animal designs, such as dogs and horses, and objects, such as small boats, anchors and so on, are also popular although a year ago regarded as jejune.

In both North and South America there has been a remarkable revival in the popularity of elaborately-decorated wallpapers. This has brought out from an undeserved neglect some of the classic designs of the greatest of all designers, William Morris, whose business still produces such famous wallpapers as "The Willow Bough", "The Willow" and "The Daisy".

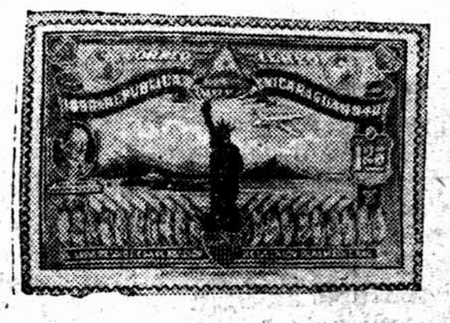
Recently, a firm acquired the original blocks used by Morris for some of these famous wallpapers and are once more using them. Morris worked always in natural forms, avoiding abstract designs. To-day his moss rose patterns, his sprigs, sprays and posies are once more decorating the homes of the world.

In pottery, as shown by the productions of the famous Doulton Works, design is also coming back. One of the most popular pieces of the moment is a set of table crockery decorated with a motif of pheasants rising. This has made a great appeal to American buyers.

Schools of Cookery have been set up all over England by the various Commands to teach student cooks, drawn from all branches of the Army, the specialised art of producing a wholesome and palatable meal for large numbers of men.

On "passing out" as First Class Cooks, the men receive an extra ninepence a day for their cooking duties. Women from the Auxiliary Territorial Service, who are a sister service to the Territorial Army, performing duties such as typing, accountancy, canteen work, etc., have also shown a keenness for this work, and our picture shows "A T S" cooks who are working at one of the schools preparing meals for anti-aircraft units. These meals are sent out daily from the kitchens to the men in the field in special containers.

Stamp Collectors' Corner



When the mutineers of the armed vessel, H. M. Bounty, established their community on Pitcairn Island—a barren spot in the South Seas selected by their leader chiefly for its isolation—they certainly had no realization of the saga of romance and adventure thereby begun. Hoping only to escape the long arm of English law and to found an idyllic colony, the settlers succeeded in one object, but failed in the other. They did manage to remain hidden from the many searching parties sent to bring them to justice, but they never found peace. Within ten years from the landing of the mutineers in 1790, all but one of the original settlers on Pitcairn were dead, most of them through violence.

The story of the Bounty mutiny, and the subsequent colonization of Pitcairn Island has been retold many times since it first appeared in official records. It is familiar to practically all of us through book or movie, and now it is recalled through stamps—the most universal of all mediums.

The 220 present inhabitants of the island have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Post Office, but definitive postage paper was to appear on October 15, when the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific opened the Pitcairn Post Office.

Two More Artist Stamps

On Monday, September 16, two more items of the Famous Americans series had their first-day sale.

The Augustus Saint Gaudens 3-cent stamp was released from New York City, and the Daniel Chester French 5-cent value made its initial appearance at Stockbridge, Mass.

Saint-Gaudens, among the greatest of American Sculptors, and one of the foremost plastic workers in the world, was brought to New York from Dublin when he was three months old. He went to Europe when he was twenty for several years' study, then returned to New York, where much of his most famous work was done. Saint-Gaudens is best known for his magnificent equestrian statue of General Sherman, in Central Park, New York City, and the Lincoln statue in Chicago. The sculptor died in 1907 at the age of 59.

Another famous Lincoln statue was executed by Saint-Gaudens' follower in the artists' group. Daniel Chester French completed his notable work for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., in 1920. Also a well-known product of French's art is "The Minute Man", unveiled at the Centenary of the Battle of Concord.

Ecuadorian Bards Honoured

While the date of release has yet to be decided upon, Ecuador has announced other details of the first group of native poets to be postally honoured. The author of the national anthem, Juan Leon Mera; Remigio Drespo Toral, who was one-time poet laureate; and Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo, a former president of Ecuador, will be the first bards to be portrayed. Values of the first set will be: 5 centavos, 10c, 50c, and 1 sucre, for ordinary postage use, and 10c, 70c, 1s and 10s for airmail service.

Census-Taking Items

Census-taking in the Far East is a project that apparently is worth a postal tribute any time.

A national census will be taken in Manchukuo during November, and the occasion will be marked with a stamp issue of two values, 2 fen and 4f. Further details have not yet been announced.

Japan will conduct its third national census in October and will also release a commemorative stamp issue of two values to honour the event. No details of this set have been revealed.

Stamp For Pan-American Jubilee

Nicaragua has released a colourful single stamp in honour of the golden jubilee of the Pan-American Union. The stamp, an airmail item in extra large format, has a value of 1.25 cordobas. The Status of Liberty surmounting the United States shield, appears in the foreground, with the flags of the twenty-one Pan-American republics massed on each side. In the background is a view of the mountainous Nicaraguan seacoast and a small medallion portrait of L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union. Along the upper edge of the stamp are presented the coat-of-arms of Nicaragua, and two globes showing the Western Hemisphere.

Liechtenstein Honours Former Ruler

The principality of Liechtenstein has issued a five-value stamp set to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Prince Hon II, who died in 1929 after completing his seventieth year of continuous reign. Values and colours of the new stamps are: 20 rappen brick-red, 30rp dark blue, 50rp dark green, 1 franc brown-violet and 1.50 fr black-brown. The first four values bear portraits of the ruler as, respectively, child youth, mature man, and old man. The highest value pictures a group of people and a memorial tablet.

Prince John, who succeeded to the throne at the age of eighteen, has been frequently commemorated on postage paper of the principality. Shortly before his death a set appeared in honour of the seventieth anniversary of his reign.

Portugal Marks Stamp Birthday

The one hundredth anniversary of the first adhesive postage stamp is being celebrated by a Portuguese issue of eight values, picturing Sir Rowland Hill. Values and colours are: 15 centavos brown, 25c brick red, 35c green, 40c violet, 50c blue-green, 80c deep green, 1 Escudo red, 1.75E dark blue.

Swiss Souvenir Sheet

Composed of the four National Fete stamps issued earlier this year, a souvenir sheet has been released by Switzerland with a total value of 5 francs. Values and colours are: 5 centimes plus 5c green, black and red; 10c plus 5c brown, orange, black and red; 20c plus 5c brick, black and red; 30c plus 10c, bright blue, brown, black and red. The stamps are arranged horizontally with the lowest value at the extreme left.

Overprints For Spanish Guinea

The regular supply of postage stamps having been exhausted by unusually large shipments of coffee from the colony, the governor of Spanish Guinea asked for, and received, permission to create a provisional series to meet the emergency. Until fresh stocks of the regular issue is received from Madrid, provisional postage paper will be used consisting of local revenues with the over-print "Habilitado Correos" (Authorized Postage) and new values, as follows: 5 centimos, 25c, 50c and 1 peseta.

Stamp Teasers

1. Do you know what stamp set is considerably dressed up in gold or silver borders, according to denominations?
2. What is "Dumboy" and what stamp shows it in the making?
3. Where is Mt. Irvine Bay and for what stamp does it provide the view?
4. What commemorative stamp honours, and portrays, the inventor of a system of reading for the blind?
5. What stamp pays tribute to women in the field of aviation, and as public guardians?

The Bounty's Legacy

By MURIEL NISSEN

INVASIONS OF ENGLAND

Previous Attempts Recalled

In the numerous description written lately regarding previous invasions or attempted invasions of England the episodes usually recalled have been the successful landing of an army by William the Conqueror in 1066 and the abortive preparations of Napoleon at Boulogne in 1805 for transport of his army in flotillas, guarded by French warships, writes the "New York Times." The crushing defeat of the French fleet at Trafalgar prevented that attempt. Less attention has been paid to two other efforts in the same direction, in one of which a foreign army was actually landed in England and had a hand in subverting the then-existing British Government.

The expedition of William or Orange in 1688 did not resemble the others, however, because William, then Stadholder of Holland and husband of James II's eldest daughter, had been invited by an important body of English public men and because his successful advance into England was facilitated by disaffection in England's army. Nevertheless, he landed 13,000 men, brought from Holland in 600 transports and escorted by 50 warships. But he merely participated in an English revolution and received the British Crown jointly, for himself and his wife, as lawful successors by Act of Parliament.

The Spanish Armada was a different story; the defeat of its effort at invasion in 1588 is a cherished tradition of English history. What the result would have been if the 21,855 soldiers of Philip II, carried in 132 armed vessels, had actually landed has been a matter of discussion. They might have captured some cities; even Spanish commanders, however, anticipated stern resistance and a long and exhausting inland campaign. But every one knows what happened. The Spanish fleet, double the English fleet in tonnage but much inferior in number of vessels, was absolutely defeated in the Channel; then, overtaken by storm in their retreat into the North Sea, were mostly wrecked on the Irish coast. Only fifty ships with 10,000 men returned to Spain.

Naturally, in none of these plans for invasion of England did calculations of invaders or defenders have to reckon with bombardment from the air. But development of that type of combat has, as in all such cases, perfected tactics for defence as well as for offence. It has increased at least the capacity for destruction; but, after all, success or failure in attempted invasion must depend, as it has hitherto depended, on the performance of fleets and the problem of land armies. The one striking analogy at the moment is the fact that the spirit of the British people, in face of Nazi terrorism, is as high as it was when action by the Spanish Armada or by Napoleon's flotilla was awaited.

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"Tea-Cup Diplomacy"

Chinese Were First To Discover Incalculable Value Of Beverage In Political Field

Diplomats know much can be accomplished "over a cup of tea" and no people know this better than the Chinese. Legend has it that Chinese discovered tea as a beverage 46 centuries ago (2737 B.C.) By 2,500 years later, when the nobility of the British Isles were still wearing skins and using pole axes, the Chinese had developed the art of diplomacy and discovered its delicate relationship with tea.

From the time the Hans began ruling China (206 B.C.) tea has been used as an important and effective instrument of Chinese diplomacy. Occupants of the Dragon Throne, with their capital three or four months' travelling-distance from their more far-flung territories, cultivated the very successful "tea cup diplomacy" to hold the huge and at times unwieldy empire together under its loose system of government.

Uncouth frontiersmen, eager to imitate the Chinese, experimented early with the tart beverage and liked it. Coarse grade tea was a "natural" for trading purposes. Inveterate tea consumers themselves, the Chinese could afford to sell only scraps, discards and odds and ends of tea pressed into bricks for convenience in transport and handling. This arrangement suited the border peoples to a "T", so to speak, their rough palates preferring the more acrid taste of left-overs to the comparatively insipid subtlety of finer teas.

Trump Card

"Tea-horse" trading centres, where people from frontier territories brought horses, herbs and furs to exchange for tea, became leading border marts. Brick tea became a recognized medium of exchange in large areas of Asia. Whereas the Chinese drank tea as a delicacy made and consumed with proper ceremony, the border peoples adopted the beverage in time as an almost staple article of diet When this stage was reached, Chinese could make frontiersmen behave by threatening to cut off supplies of this staple.

Prime example of China's "tea-cup diplomacy" is the story of modern Sino-Tibetan relations. Tibetans were a ruggedly-individualistic, heterogeneous race living under a benevolent long-range ruler 140 caravan-stages away—until the turn of the century. At that time, years of intrigue by covetous British traders and colonial officials in adjacent India frightened the Dalai Lama into seeking an alliance with Russia and simultaneously the avaricious activities of corrupt representatives of the decaying Manchu Dynasty caused unrest among the Tibetans.

Tibetans finally assassinated the Chinese Resident in Batang and the redoubtable Chao Erhfeng was sent to settle the issue. Chao's mailed fist began sweeping Tibet in 1905, finally closing in on Lhassa in 1910, paving way for the establishment of a system of local government with such ruthlessness that even to-day Many tribeswomen frighten crying children into silence by threatening to produce Chao Erh-feng.

But Chao's most permanent contribution to Sino-Tibetan relations was his stroke of administrative genius in prohibiting planting of tea anywhere in Tibet's huge territory, thus making Tibetans totally dependent upon China for their tea, which is their basic staple article of diet. Chao instituted this bit of imperialistic strategy with the full knowledge of the fact that British tea planters and colonial officials in India had failed after years of trying to wean Tibetans to drink the better-grade but differently-flavoured Indian teas. Chinese-Tibetan relations have literally stood on a foundation of tea-bricks for the past quarter of a century.

Significant Item

Tea to-day is still the basic article of trade between provinces of agricultural China and the frontier territories. Huge quantities go to Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet annually. To Kangting (Tachienlu), chief Chinese-Tibetan trade centre, between 700 and 1,000 tea porters daily go with their loads of tea from the Yaan-Tienchuan area of eastern Sikang. Loads may run as high as 350 pounds, hauled on the back of one man 20 li (about 6-1|2 miles) a day over precipitous mountain trails for two or three weeks.

Trade in tea between China's Central farming provinces and the border territories is one of the discoveries of China's westward moving population. Whereas much attention has been paid hitherto to carefully tabulated exports of fine teas to foreign countries, it was discovered that unchecked "exports" of tea to frontier areas runs into millions annually. Especially since the Japanese blockade made tea exports by sea inconvenient, costly and uncertain, the China National Tea Corporation has turned considerable attention to increasing the tea trade with China's outlying areas.

Incidentally, China's exports of tea of various types and grades to Russia have been considerable. Formerly, much of it went by sea, but with the temporary closure of ocean routes, the otherwise empty trucks have been carrying increasing amounts of tea out of China by the north west highway. —"The China Fortnightly."

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Snake Cultists Of America

Nurse In Grave Condition After Frenzied Service

Bitten by a copperhead snake at the height of frenzied religious rites, a 43-year-old nurse was in a serious condition and two men-members of a cult bore lesser wounds, writes the Cincinnati correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

"We'll use snakes in our services whenever the Lord requires," declared Roberts Sears, railroad worker who as pastor of the "True Church of God" employs the title "Brother." He added that Mrs. Ethel Sheeby, the nurse, was in a hospital because "she didn't feel the power of the Lord" as the poisonous reptile was passed to her and other members of the congregation at services last night. Police invaded the meeting and seized two snakes.

"We only handle them when the Lord gives us power," he asserted. "At any other time we suffer from the poison, too."

Mrs. Sheeby's right arm was swollen almost twice its normal size, hospital attaches reported; anti-toxin, hastily obtained from the Cincinnati Zoo, was administered.

Roy Fowler, about 18, of Cincinnati, who resides at Brother Sears' home, exhibited an ankle swelling which he said resulted from a snakebite during a revival in nearby Moscow, O.

"It's nothin'," he professed. "I felt the power. It'll get well. I got faith."

Cleveland Hensley, middle-aged evangelist from Harlan Country, Ky., who has been conducting cult services hereabout, held forth a badly swollen right hand and affirmed "Faith'll make it well agin."

Brother Sears reached for a Bible, turned to Mark XVI: 18: "They shall take up serpents and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them...." Then to Luke X: 19: "Behold I give unto you the power to tread on serpents, nothing shall by any means hurt you."

"See there!" he smiled. "That's what the Bible tells us and it's true!"

(In Adel, Ga., to-day Albert Rowan, father of a six-year-old girl who was bitten by a snake during religious rites was released from jail on bond after his daughter, Letha Mae, was declared "out of danger.")

WAR AIMS

Need For Clarification

Mr. G. W. R. Thomson writes as follows to "The spectator" (London):—

We have now been at war nearly a year, but not one of us knows exactly what are our war aims. It is true we have been told that the object of the war is to stamp out Hitlerism, but as nobody has told us exactly what Hitlerism is, we are not very much wiser. One of the most unpleasant features of this war has been the bullying of neutrals by the Great Powers. Bullying is a form of cowardice as well as one of the worst vices. It is much better from every possible point of view to go to war against neutrals and small Powers than to bully them. Because we happen to be at war with Germany this should not prevent small nations from having the use of the High Seas on what are—to them—lawful occasions. Our war aim should be "Peace with Justice." One of the very worst features of the Peace Treaties of the 1914-18 war was that millions of people in Europe, Asia and Africa were forced to change their nationality and allegiance against their will. There should be no repetition of this, indeed we shall not go far wrong if we settle the peoples, as far as possible, on a linguistic and historical basis.

For example, all the people who habitually speak Hungarian and wish to be Hungarian should be placed under the jurisdiction of Hungary, and so on. Small alien enclaves must, of course, respect the law, otherwise they can leave the country. We must also go back to origins so that history cannot be disregarded. Indeed, to disregard history would be fatal to the prospects of a lasting peace.

It has often been said that Hitlerism was engendered and created by the Peace Treaties of 1914-18. If this is correct, is it not possible that a reversal of these treaties may overthrow Hitlerism.

WAR AND REVOLUTION

"The redeeming feature of war is that it puts a nation to the test. As exposure to the atmosphere reduces all mummies to instant desolution, so war passes supreme judgment upon social systems that have outlived their vitality."
—KARL MARX, "The Eastern question, 1885."

WILL FRANCE GO FASCIST?

(Continued from Page 24)

submissive mass, can offer a solution for France, the home of liberty, who has long regarded herself as the chief custodian of a European culture which only the free minds of an unregimented people could have created. A Fascist France would be the repudiation of all French history, the antithesis of the French temperament.

She Will Recover

Only a France which had completely changed its character could be really Fascist, though such a regime might be imposed for a time, since France lies prostrate and inarticulate, save for the authoritarian voices raised in Vichy.

France is an old nation, highly evolved, difficult to change, and it is this maturity and ripeness which constitute the charm she has so long had for foreigners from all the world. She has had her dictators before, and survived them and become free again. Possibly one day she will recover and learn to reconcile individualism with production, freedom with an efficient State, democracy with national solidarity. Such is the problem not of France alone, but of all democracies.

Fascism cannot solve it; for Fascism's way is to abolish individualism and democracy in favour of efficiency. That cannot appeal to France until Frenchmen are ready to repudiate all that their country has stood for in the world.

SPELLING BY MARKSMANSHIP

THE ten members of a girls' gun club have a novel plan for improving marksmanship: they have one target bearing a number of painted letters, and they give each other words to be "spelled" by shooting the letters.

Our puzzlist has devised a new target for them, inscribed, as shown at left, with an anagram formed from a 10-letter word. Starting with the girl nearest the camera [illegible] each marksman in rotation is to pick off one letter and leave letters that form a word, until no letters remain. That is, the first girl shoots out one letter and leaves a nine-letter word, the second girl makes a bull's-eye of one letter and leaves an eight-letter word and so on, as in the well-known "beheading" puzzles.

Can you find the word of 10 letters from which the anagram in the target is formed, as well as the other nine words spelled after shooting out one letter at a time?

How to Mystify Your Friends

WHEN a friend tries out his mathematical magic on you, counter with this trick. Ask him to think of any number under 25 and announce that you will tell him what it is.

Have him subtract 1 from the number, multiply the remainder by 2, add the number first thought of to the product, and give you the total.

When he tells you the total, you, without telling him what you're doing, add 2 to it and divide by 3. You will then have the original number he thought of.

If you will learn to do your part of the formula quickly, you can make it appear you knew the number all along. If you're particularly good at mental arithmetic and can handle large sums without paper and pencil, you can make the trick all the more intriguing by allowing him to think of any number under 100.

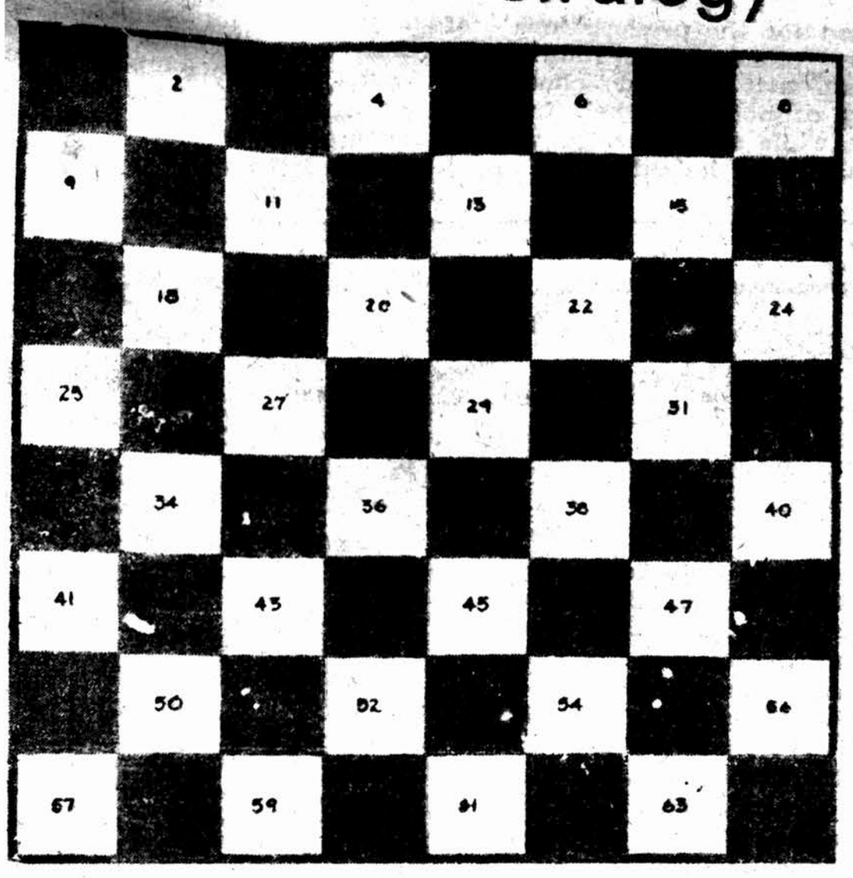
Let's suppose he thought of 22. Subtracting 1 makes 21, of course, and multiplying by 2 gives 42. Adding the original number makes 64, the total he tells you. You add 2, divide by 3, and you know he thought of 22.

There is another formula for quickly determining what number a person has thought of. Ask your "victim" to double his number, multiply the sum by 5 and tell you the product. The number thought of will be the product with the right hand figure cut off.

For example: Suppose the person thought of 6. Doubling it makes 12 and multiplying by 5 gives 60. Cut off 0 and you have the original number.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

Problem in Strategy

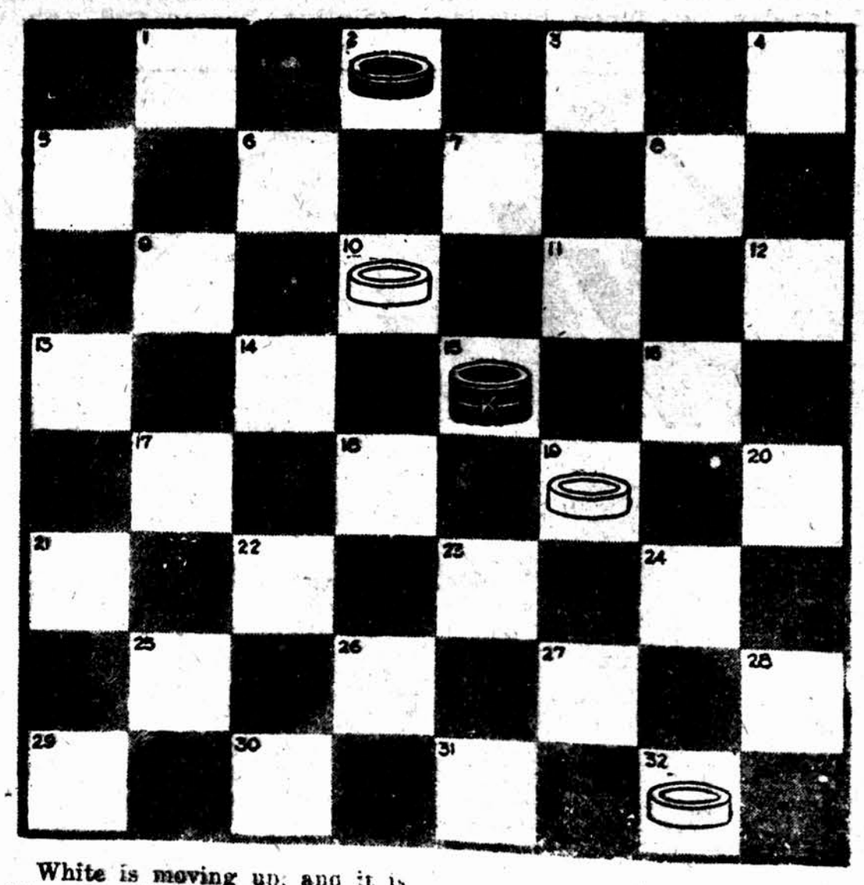


FOR this test of your wits, you can use your checkerboard, imagining that the spaces are numbered as above. The problem is to place eight checkers on the board in such positions that no one checker is directly in line with another either horizontally, vertically or diagonally—a real test.

Warning: while this is basically a simple puzzle, chances are you'll have to do a lot of switching around before you are able to place the eight checkers in the proper positions to fulfill the requirements.

In working the problem, spaces of both colors may be used.

Out of a Tough Spot



White is moving up, and it is his move. He wins in five moves. How? This is an easy way of solving the three-against-two checker problem in a hurry.

TIPTOE DANCING

(Continued from Page 3)

and the wrapping round her toe-joints. Maybe, if the dancer could not afford to purchase new shoes that day, her toes are blistered or bleeding, and have to be bathed. Pavlova's room used to be full of toe-shoes worn for one night only. These shoes cost about six rupees a pair and were often sold at double the price as souvenirs for some charitable fund.

Upward Aspiration

You may well ask how did such a curious theatrical development come about. Toe-dancing is about one hundred years old, and originated in the nineteenth century, or "romantic period" when ballet stories dealt particularly with tales of romance, such as princesses dwelling in high-up castles, fairies whose abode was the sky, or beautiful girls changed by an enchantress into birds, captured and longing to fly to far away lands.

And so the female dancer of that day desiring to personify an ethereal being, was ever on tip-toe expressing her upward aspirations, treading daintily and swiftly the ground and poising as if ready for flight. Man has always envied birds and angels their power of flight, and it was from this desire to experience the beauty and freedom of flight that toe-technique was born, and the toe-shoe invented. Marie Taglioni, Fanny Elssler and Carlotta Grisi were the first notable exponents of toe-dancing.

It is not so easy to dance on tip-toe, even with the aid of these stiffened shoes. The difficult technique once achieved, the dancer is then able to execute many brilliant foot-movements. For this reason the long, voluminous skirts of the nineteenth century began to shorten to ankle length, and reveal twinkling feet.

A glimpse into the theatre today will show how brilliant leg-technique has gradually "chased" the skirt upwards and even quite demolished it. But the directors of Ballet to-day, who are seeking more for classic beauty than cleverness, recognize in the ankle-length, full, fluffy skirts an added attraction to the light style of toe-dancing. When ballerinas leap and whirl and are lifted by their male partners, these billowy white ballet-skirts float up and swirl like thistledown in the wind, and thus give a doubly ethereal effect.

A Danger

It is doubtful whether this tip-toe dancing will ever be done by Indians, for it is essentially suited to European physique. But I have seen many Anglo-Indian girls who combine the European physique with Indian beauty of colouring and features; and these girls appear to be suited for study.

As regards the position of toe-dancing abroad, one can say it is so popular that it seems scarcely likely ever to be otherwise. Thousands of pupils, every year, in England, Australia and South Africa, sit for examination in its technique. Really the art is rather in danger of being commercialized, and in America it is all too often used for cinema tricks. Some of our best ballerinas are being tempted there to sell their pirouettes for piles of dollars; and lured before the Hollywood cameras, are foregoing their "immortal longings" to assume the necessary roles of glamorous ladies.

The short dance-scenes in which they appear are mere diversions quite light and devoid of meaning—such as would give people a very poor impression of the great art of "ballet," and the true use of toe-technique. The whirling skirts provide good camera shots, ballerinas have nice figures, and a bit of dancing makes a break in a long film; that is all that matters.

Toe-technique will always be beautiful, but technical virtuosity is not of itself sufficient. "Ballet," that theatrical art which most utilizes toe-dancing has now definitely become a paying proposition and hence is a little on the wane. The same brilliant technique is there, and becoming even more brilliant, but the truth is that there is a great lack of choreographers, those people who actually create the ballets and therefore need an education not only in dancing but in literature, painting, history and music—an education not often possessed by many Western dancers.

Fresh Stimulus Needed

We have several outstanding choreographers. Michael Fokine, father of modern choreography, took his first inspirations from Oriental dancing, thus giving to the art of ballet colour, rhythm, virility, and providing the Russian Ballet with its first magnificent successes:—"Scheherazade" (Arabian), "Cleopatra" (Egyptian), "Thamar" and "Polovtsienne Dances" (Caucasian). His "Blue God," however, was a failure due to lack of actual knowledge of Cambodian dance movement.

Now Michael Fokine and other choreographers seem to be in need of fresh stimulus. None of these people have ever visited India; and it is amazing, considering the admiration they have expressed for the presentations of Uday Shankar and Ram Gopal abroad, that Western choreographers cannot quit their business for a while and come to study in India. It is indeed high time that they turned their attention here to an art, amazing in its perfection, which existed centuries before Ballet was conceived. The only danger for them might be that, once in India, they, like myself, may be tempted to desert the cause of Ballet abroad and become devoted only to the cause of the Indian dance renaissance!

HYPOCRISY

(Continued From Page 7)

discourses by eminent writers. Friends such as they describe are "dreams and fables."

Necessary Evil

Married life too, which is a prolific source of petty vexations and botherations, stands no less in need of Hypocrisy, to which it partly owes its peace and harmony. The less outspoken the partners are, the fewer are the occasions of disagreement between them.

The old saying, "God on his tongue and devil in his heart", and Shakespeare's famous line: "The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose," describe a special type of Hypocrisy in which so many people excel.

In the intricate texture of human society, so exquisitely are the fine threads of Hypocrisy interwoven that attempts to remove them would result in the total destruction of the fabric. All pleasures and happiness of human life would vanish; social intercourse would become extremely difficult; trade and commerce would stagnate; "the pillars of domestic peace" would be shaken from their very foundation; and family-life would take an ugly turn, if Hypocrisy ceased to exercise its beneficial and soothing influence on mankind.

Cryptography Lesson

AIBSR EANLP KGETE MRELL CHESV ADDHA ATNSI DSNAN NTAOS AEHEVS NHSWE BTAWE OESEO ROVPT TGIWU ENEOO BUGIR

"THESE letters," Inspector Ferret said in addressing the class in cryptography at the police academy, "were found chalked on a cell block at Wantout penitentiary. They form an interesting example of a message disguised by writing the letters according to a prearranged plan. Every letter in this cipher forms a part of the message and the problem of the decoder is to discover the order in which the letters are distributed."

The inspector's lecture was interrupted by the rattle of a pencil on a desk, as a red-haired rookie in the front row laid down his pencil in exasperation.

"We'll be working on this all night," he muttered to a pal next to him.

Inspector Ferret smiled indulgently, and addressing himself directly to the discouraged probationer asked: "If you are dealing 21 cards to four players, who gets the extra card?"

"The player who received the first card."

"Precisely. And in dealing out letters the same principle holds. The word with the extra letter is evidently the one from which this cipher starts. Compare the initial letter of this word with the initial letters of the words following it, and the message will begin to be revealed."

Can you figure out the message written on the wall of the penitentiary, evidently by a convict?

MISSING LETTERS

1. Restore the missing vowels to this sentence and you will have a celebrated line from a George Bernard Shaw play:

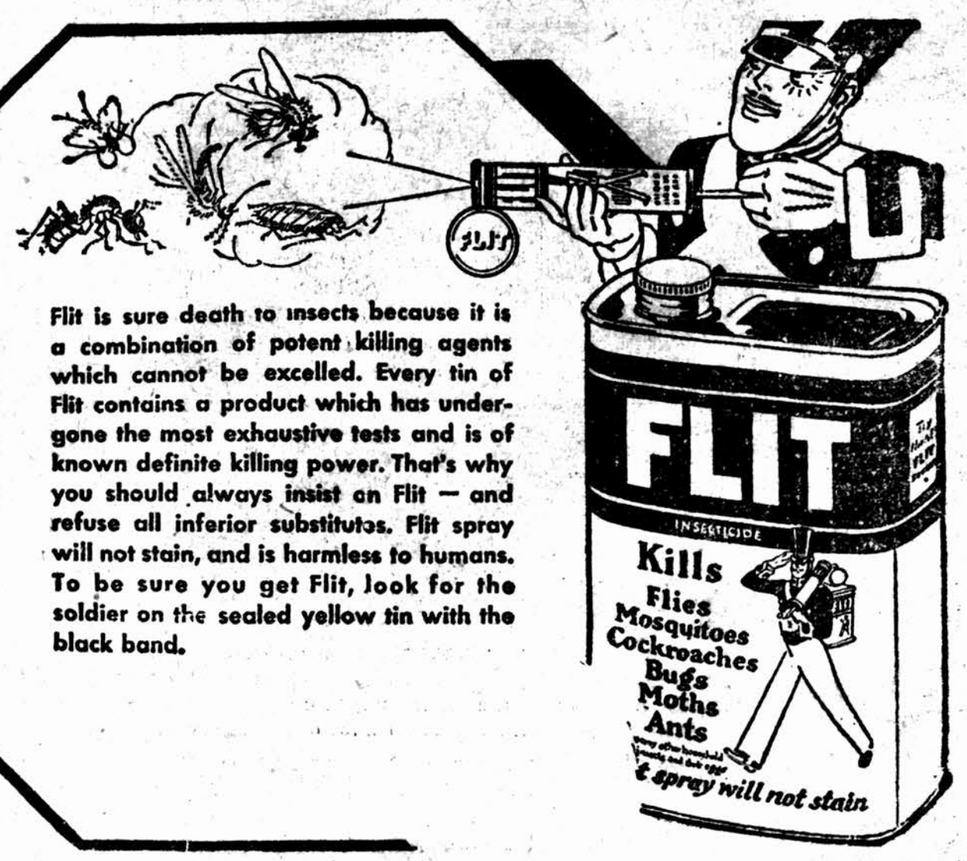
Fprntswldnlyrlzhwthybrt-hrchldrn.

2. Restore the vowels to the following and you have a time-proven phrase attributed to Lucretius:

Whtsfdtnmnmybfrcpsntt-hrs.

(For Solution See Page 31

Why no other insecticide is as deadly as FLIT



Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"TYPHOON"

(Continued From Page 10)

sirs, I didn't wait to see!' Not me, I'll stick to my course." The captain talked on and on to the amazed mate, who decided that the terrific heat had touched off the Captain's temper. As indeed it had.

But in solitude the captain read in his books on tropical storms. The writer said it was wise to alter your course so that your ship would avoid the full force of the typhoon. "Books don't know everything", muttered the captain, putting it down.

When the typhoon hit the Nan-Shan all hands aboard knew that they would be lucky to come out of it. Rain hit the deck in sheets. It was so black that the captain could not see Jukes, although the two men clung together to keep from being washed overboard. The Nan-Shan rose, held her breath, and fell flat into a chasm in the sea from which the wind had scooped tons of water to form a tidal wave. A moment later the full impact of this monstrous wave fell upon the ship, burying it for a time.

Most of the lanterns on the ship went out. It was impossible to change watches, the men clung together wherever they stood when the storm hit them.

The captain felt a hand tugging at his legs. Stooping down he heard words in broken fragments of ideas. Someone was telling him that the coolies had broken loose from their flimsy quarters and were rolling and tumbling with the tossing ship. Many of them must surely be dead.

The captain screamed above the roar of the hurricane wind into Juke's ear that he must go down and look after the coolies. With no idea what good it would do, Jukes set about reluctantly to try to go below. Crawling, clinging, falling swearing with every fall, he went his way in blackness, finding unfamiliarity at every step, for nothing on the ship was in its usual place.

Jukes opened the door and found a horrible mass of arms, legs, pigtails, eyes, bald heads,—a heavy, fighting mass that rolled with every turn of the ship. The coolies were on their way home with their savings, money that they had earned by the hardest kind of manual labour. Terrified by the storm they had dropped their money and a fight began whereby each man wanted to regain his own or to filch his neighbour's money.

By the help of all hands aboard Jukes herded them against the wall; then collected all the money. The coolies then thought that the white devils had caused the ship to do this so that they would steal their savings. Jukes had a lifeline run through the 'tween deck for the coolies to hang on to, but he saw murder in their eyes and called his men out, locking the door.

An ominous calm fell upon the sea. "The book says this is the middle of the storm, that the next part will be worse than the first," commented the captain when Jukes reported. So it was. For a time they were in the center of the typhoon, then the second section of the storm hit the Nan-Shan full force. The men gave her up for lost. But she weathered the storm.

When she steamed slowly into the harbour of Fu-Chau, people on shore said she looked like she had been dragged from the bottom of the sea, a salvaged wreck. Salt crust covered every inch of the ship.

The morning after the typhoon passed on its murderous way, the captain ordered the coolies on deck. Fearing murder, Jukes produced rifles for the ship's hands, but Captain MacWhirr ordered them put away. The captain told the interpreter that if they went to a Chinese Judge, he would keep all of it and the coolies would get none. That the white judges would have to take the captain's suggestion as to what to do, so he would settle the thing himself. Dividing the money equally around, he took the three dollars extra and gave one each to the three men who had been hurt worse in the fight.

Jukes and the other men under the captain were stupified. It would have assumed international dimensions under any other captain but MacWhirr said he did not like people to gossip about events that took place aboard his ship, so he would just settle it himself.

Conrad writes that sailors still gossip about the captain and the coolies.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Cryptography Lesson: Read the first letter of every other word, starting with the tenth word. When the first letters have been used, proceed to the second letters and so on. The message is: "A break cannot be made to-night. The guards have been assigned new posts, so we will have to revise our plans."

Markmanship: Discretion, direction, doctrine, noticed, notice, tonic, into, ton, on, leaving O, which is also nothing for the 10th and last girl to shoot at.

Checker Problem: W10-7, B15-24, W32-28, B2-11, W28-19. White wins by blocking black.

Number Puzzle: American History.

Problem in Strategy: Place checkers on squares numbered 7, 10, 20, 25, 40, 45, 51, 62.

Missing Letters: 1—If parents would only realize how they bore their children. 2—What is food to one man may be fierce poison to others.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 7)

rangement for the teaching of Art has been engaging the Council's attention. A recommendation that a systematic report be drawn up on Indian women and their place in the revival of National Arts and Crafts has been made, and progress in this direction is expected.

Nursery School

Now to turn to the new avenues of work chosen, although village welfare and rural development had been before the minds in the National Council for a long time, concrete work actually commenced in 1938 when a Village Welfare Centre was opened at Bhiwandi with a Nursery School and an attached dispensary. The money for this Centre was raised by a variety entertainment held in Bombay, and those who had contributed will be glad to learn about its progress. A welfare worker with the necessary qualification for social work has been appointed, and the Bhiwandi Centre has now become self-supporting. In the course of this year, another centre was started at Alibag. Here new ideas have been infused into the minds of the poor fishermen who have no work in the monsoon and find it difficult to make both ends meet. Toys made out of sea shells are supposed to find a good market, and the officers in the villages have been asked to include this industry in the Cottage Industries Scheme. The Council wishes to strive for village centres in every province and hopes to meet with encouragement.

The National Council believes in silent, solid constructive work and progress in work alone, and the workers have the satisfaction that the results are encouraging. The asset of any nation should be its population, but up to now the high figure of the Indian population is more a liability. The awakening in the villages and a development both physically and mentally of the masses can alone bring to India freedom and contenment, and the National Council has this end in view.

Delhi Conference

The Biennial Conference of the National Council will shortly be held at Delhi from the 27th November to the 2nd December, 1940. The resolutions before the Conference and the programme will be discussed in the next issue.

CHEVALIER D'EON—MAN OR WOMAN?

(Continued From Page 8)

history. And d'Eon never missed his cue or overplayed his part. He outspied all other spies of history.

Maid Of Honour

Upon the eve of the great Seven Years' War, France sought a diplomatist with sufficient genius to effect an alliance with Russia. After veterans of the service had failed, Louis sent to the court of the shrewd Empress Elizabeth at Moscow, the Chevalier d'Eon. Presently it became rumoured about the Russian court that the Empress had employed a new maid of honour, who was daily at her side and who seemed to hold a spell over Her Majesty.

The pretty, bright-eyed girl slyly directed the conversation into channels which allowed her to display a wondrous knowledge of life at the courts of Europe and gradually she presented arguments setting forth the advantages of an alliance between Russia and France.

Thus resulted the alignment of France, Russia and Austria against Frederick the Great of Prussia during the Seven Years' War. Throughout that struggle d'Eon kept the allies together with such skill that Louis commissioned him as Ambassador to London, that he might use his wiles against the British sovereign.

The Chevalier arrived at the Court of St. James in the guise of a man, but he had not been there long until he defied his king. So Louis sent to London in d'Eon's stead, Count Guerchy, with ambassadorial commission for himself and letters to recall for the Chevalier. But d'Eon refused to give up his post and during the quarrel that followed he challenged the Count to the duel which that noble refused to fight because warned that his adversary was a woman. He had been recognized by some argus-eyed courtier who had met him while playing his feminine role at one of the capitals of Europe.

His Undoing

This recognition proved to be d'Eon's undoing. He was beginning to grow too passe for the dual role. Into his once delicate complexion had come character lines that made disguise difficult. It was another of the many penalties of age.

Some inquisitive British courtier dared to ask d'Eon whether he was really a woman and the little Chevalier promptly seized the intruder by the throat, choking him almost into insensibility But throughout England it was widely believed that the late ambassador of France was either a woman or of uncertain sex.

An ugly feud resulted from d'Eon's recall by Louis. He had Guerchy indicted for attempting to assassinate him with poison and Guerchy had him indicted for libel. The quarrel resulted in the Count's favour and the Chevalier was exiled from France. After spending some years a subject of dispute, he was permitted by his king to return to France upon condition that he would henceforth dress as a woman.

A strong argument in favour of his being a woman was the fact that he accepted these conditions and appeared during the remaining 33 years of his life in feminine garb, using the name, "Mme. d'Eon." Finding his prestige at the French court to be lost, he returned to more friendly London, where he supported himself by giving fencing lessons until during a bout he received a mortal wound from which he died May 21, 1810, in the 82nd year of his (or her) age.

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SHAW DEFIES NAZI BOMBERS

George "Pygmalion" Shaw, Britain's youngest octogenarian, was striding down the strand, jauntily swinging his stick, when I caught up with him, says a writer in "The People", (London).

"Do you use an air raid shelter, Mr. Shaw?" I challenged him.

"Not—likely"! was his reply.

His eyes gleamed under shaggy brows, and the famous beard bristled.

"Air raids don't bother me," he boomed in his rich Irish brogue. "Take my tip. Stay in bed! Bed's the proper place to live in—at night. And the proper place to die in! So I stay in bed. . . "

I showed Mr. Shaw my Press card.

"You don't mind being accosted like this?" I apologised, "but for a professional snooper this is too good a chance to miss."

Genius smiled.

"Not at all, not at all." he bowed.

And waving his stick in farewell, the tall, straight figure in the natty gray suit and silver-grey hat bounded off down Savoy-st.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE cinema usherette was in the dentist's chair.

"Now, miss," asked the dentist, "which tooth is giving you all the trouble?"

"Second from the left in the balcony," she replied.

* * * *

"FOR Heaven's sake", wrote Tommy to his wife, "don't send any more of those nagging letters while I'm at the front. I want to fight this bloomin' war in peace".

* * * *

LITTLE Barbara's eyesight was inclined to be weak, so her mother took her to a doctor, who, after an examination, announced that she would have to wear glasses for a time.

Some weeks later the doctor asked after his little patient.

"Oh, doctor," said the mother, tearfully, "I can't get her to wear those glasses during the day, but" —she brightened up a little— "when she's asleep I creep upstairs and —and slip them on!"

* * * *

A sailor called unexpectedly on his "fiancee" one night. He found her all dressed up in her best party-frock.

"That's the spirit," he told her. "No need to look gloomy."

Just then the 'phone bell rang, and the sailor answered it.

"What?" he said. "Oh, yes— judging from the number of U-boats we've sunk, I should certainly think so." And he hung up the receiver.

"Who was that?" asked the girl.

"Oh," he said, "just a fellow who wanted to know if the coast is clear!"

* * * *

A seasoned old sailor sat stripped to the waist on his bunk. On his chest were tattooed three women. On his back were tattooed three more women. On each arm were tattooed even more women, plentifully besprinkled with feminine names.

There entered a young naval reserve, only just called up. He glanced at the old tar, and to the latter's disgust, inquired, "Hello, old man! Been in the Navy long?"

* * * *

A friend called upon a guest at a hotel, knocked and asked him to open the door.

"Can't; door's locked!" the voice within announced.

"Well, unlock it!" the caller requested.

"Can't; lost the key!"

"Great Scott, man! What will you do if there's a fire?"

"I won't go."

"I hear that Edith has married an old man with one foot in the grave."

"She thought he had."

"Why, isn't it true?"

"Well, she told me only yesterday that he had just bought himself another new pair of boots."

* * * *

THE not-very-successful heavyweight boxer walked into the artist's studio.

"I say," he said, "I'd like you to paint a full-length picture of me on canvas."

"Certainly," said the artist. "When is your next fight?"

* * * *

COUNSEL for the defence was cross-examining the witness, a lovely blonde with big blue eyes.

"Where were you," he thundered, "on Monday night!"

The blonde smiled sweetly.

"Out for a run in a car."

"And where were you," bellowed counsel, "on Tuesday night?"

"Out for a run in a car", repeated the blonde.

Counsel leaned closer.

"And what," he said, "are you doing to-morrow night?"

Prosecuting counsel leaped to his feet.

"My Lord," he protested, "I object to that question."

"And why do you object?"

"Because I asked her first!"

"JOHN, I've been lying awake for hours waiting for you to come home from that wretched club."

"If that isn't just like a woman. And I've been at the club for hours waiting for you to go to sleep."

* * * *

THE leader of the Auxiliary Fire Service called at the house across the way.

"Pardon me, but are you the lady who was singing?"

"Yes, I was singing. Why?"

"Well, lay off the top notes, please. We've had the bloomin' fire engine out twice!"

* * * *

THE vicar asked one of his parishioners to hely him in his visiting work.

"Oh, yes," said she, "I should be delighted."

"Well," said the vicar, "call and see poor old Macdonald; he's just lost his wife. Try to cheer him up a bit."

So the good woman called and found the old man sitting in his armchair with half a bottle of whisky on the table and a glass beside it.

"Is that the only consolation you've got?" she asked, pointing to the whisky.

"No, ma'am—I've got three more bottles on the shelf."

THEY stood in front of the jeweller's shop.

Said she, coaxingly: "Darling, look at that lovely diamond ring".

"Yes, dear," he replied, "if ever I have to refuse you a diamond ring, it will be one like that."

* * * *

GEORGE had been late getting home the previous night.

"Was the wife annoyed?" asked Bill.

"Annoyed? I'll say," said George. "She left a note: 'Slippers in the refrigerator.'"

* * * *

HITLER died, and went "below". Satan answered his knock, told him to wait a minute, went away, and returned with a box of matches and a bundle of firewood.

He gave both to Hitler, with the remark: "Listen, Adolf, there's a limit to what even we can stand. Take these and start a Hell of your own."

* * * *

ALGY was, or had been, Aunt Matilda's favourite nephew. His name was still on her list for the annual gift distribution.

"What did you give him last year?" asked her companion.

"A cheque," said auntie, "and, poor boy, he told me he couldn't find words with which to thank me."

"And what are you giving him this year?"

"A sixpenny dictionary."

Our Humorist At Large

"You say you are a locksmith. But what were you doing in the club when it was raided?"

"Making a bolt for the door, your worship."

First workman. "They've taken the ladder. Now 'ow am I going to git down?"

Second Ditto: "Easy! Shut yer eyes and walk about a bit."

Indignant Hiker: "I thought that train stopped here."

Porter. "It do in the ordinary way sir, but the engine driver's 'ad a few words with the Station Master.

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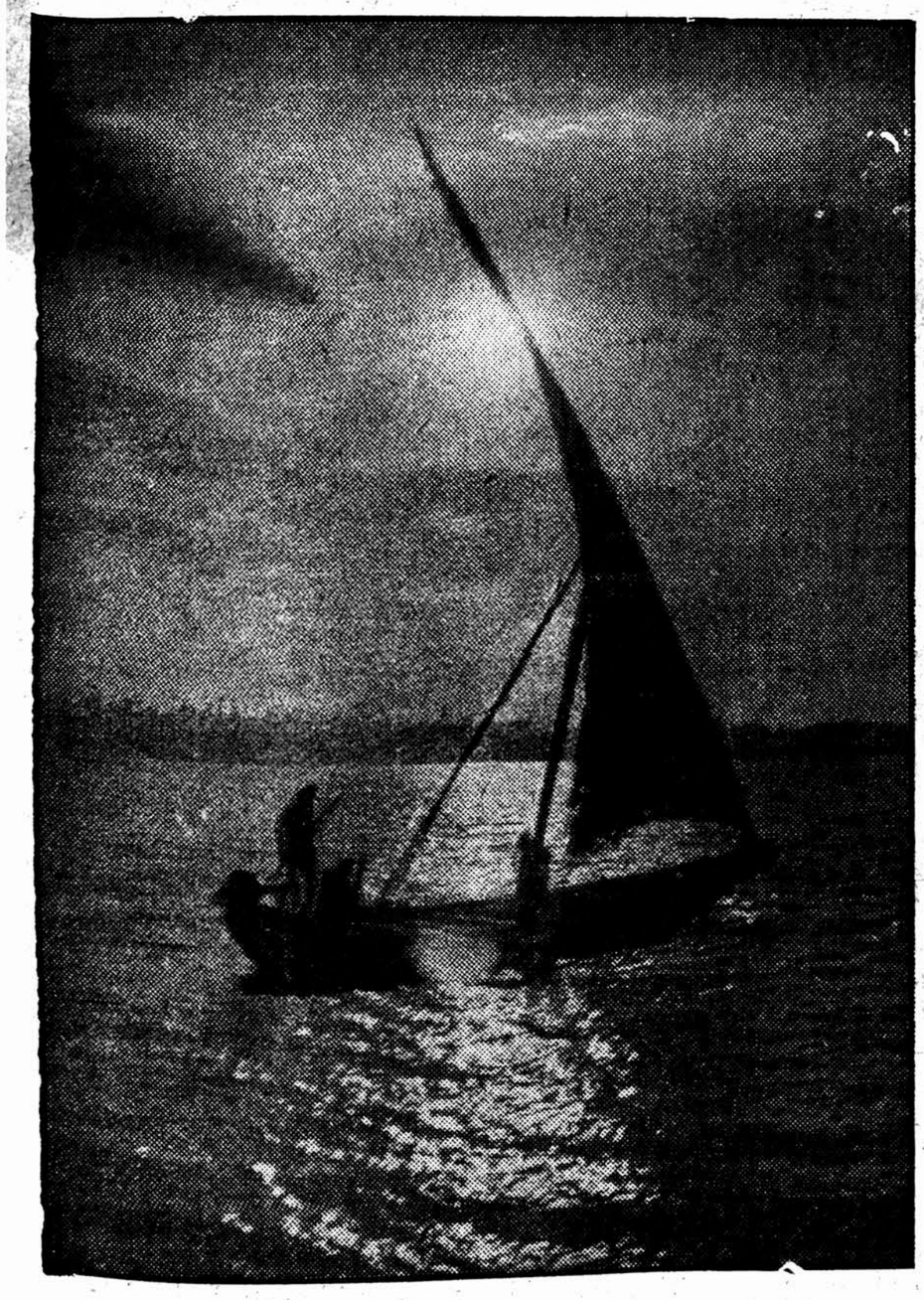
(L. to R.) A South London girl, whose house was wrecked during enemy air raid, being escorted to a shelter; Mr. Winston Churchill inspects a bomb crater; Nurses and their tiny charges spend the night in one of the corridors below a children's hospital in London hit by enemy bombs.

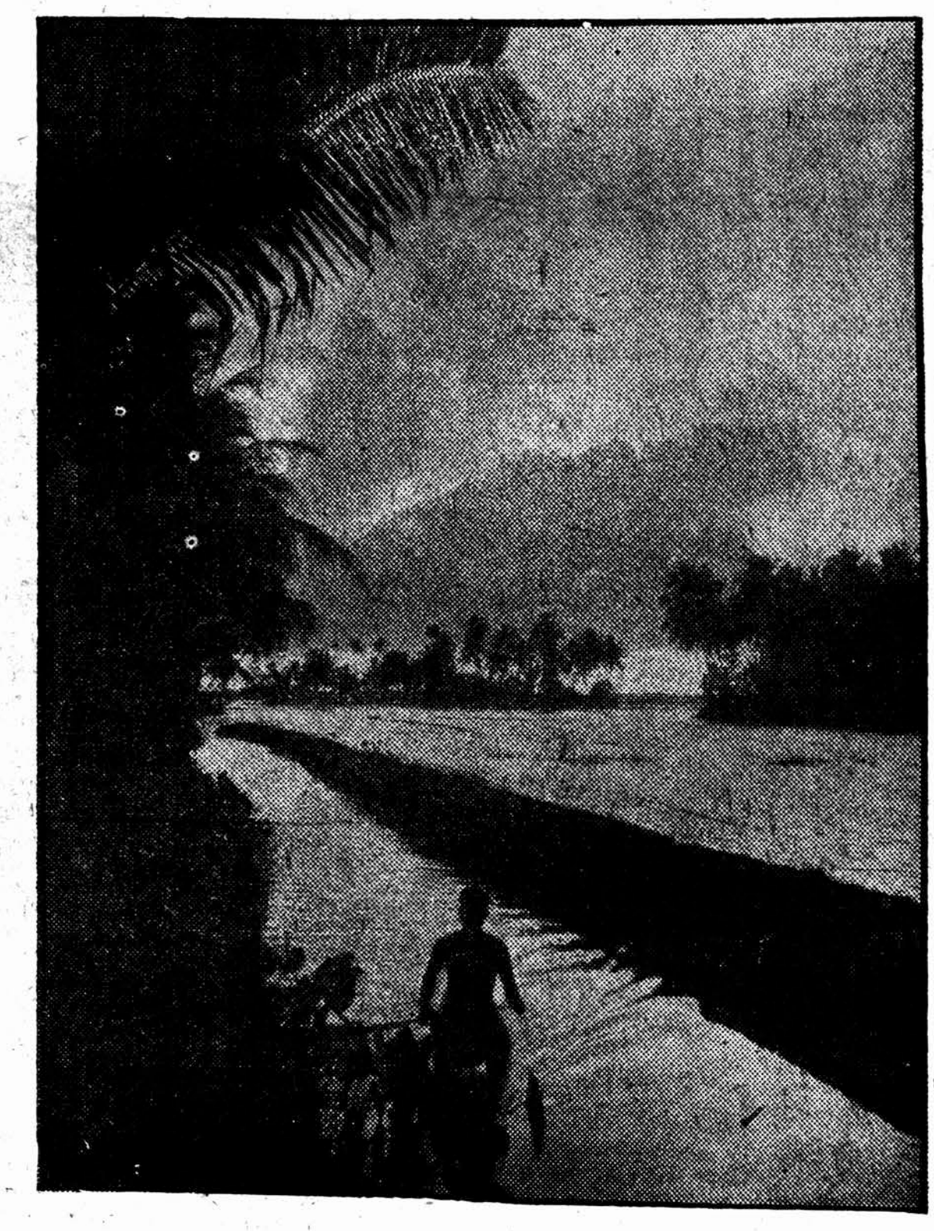
★

Battersea (London) children in the air raid shelter beneath their play-ground.

★



"IN SPARKLING WATERS"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)



"NIGHTFALL"
(Photo by P. J. Varghese)

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